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Friday, November 11, 1983

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE JERUSALEM  
**POST**  
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## Rebels to Arafat: Quit or be bombed out

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (AP). — The leader of the victorious Palestinian rebel forces demanded yesterday that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat leave Tripoli or face being driven out by intensive bombardment.



A young member of a pro-Arafat terrorist group carrying a shoulder-mounted assault rifle walks toward a car on a littered Tripoli street on Wednesday to question a driver. (UPI telephoto)

Jibril warned that if Arafat chooses to stay and continue political and military activities, "We shall level all places he frequents in the city down to the earth." He added that "we shall not attack, but shall bombard him mercilessly."

Some fighting between the pro- and anti-Arafat terrorists continued yesterday on the southern edge of the Baddawi camp, which the Syrian-backed rebels captured in a three-pronged assault on Wednesday.

As Jibril spoke to reporters in the camp, Arafat told a news conference at his headquarters in the Zahriyah neighbourhood of Tripoli that he still considers himself a guest of city leaders in this northern port, 80 kilometres north of Beirut.

"I told you from the beginning, I am here according to the leaders, according to their wish," Arafat said. "I will leave if they ask me to leave."

Tripoli political leaders, including the mayor, have asked that Arafat leave and spare the city of 500,000 people from harm. But local militia leaders have said he remains welcome.

Meantime, the representatives of three oil-rich Gulf nations arrived in Damascus to discuss ways to end the Palestinian fighting. Saudi Minister of State Mohammed Ibrahim Masoud was joined by ministers from Kuwait and Qatar for the talks with Syrian officials.

The Gulf ministers had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## 'Syria benefits from Israel-Lebanon friction'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Lack of cooperation between Lebanon and Israel makes it all the more difficult for Lebanon, Israel and the U.S. to withstand Syrian pressures, Israeli officials emphasized yesterday in their meetings with U.S. special Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld.

Israeli and American sources said Rumsfeld's visit here has been mostly in the nature of a learning experience for the new envoy. He asked for and received extensive

surveys and assessment from top Israeli policymakers on local and regional issues, with emphasis, of course, on Lebanon.

Rumsfeld and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met for the first time on Wednesday evening. Yesterday, Rumsfeld held talks at the Foreign Ministry and the Defence Ministry before flying on to Saudi Arabia. He intends to be back in Washington to participate in Shamir's talks there at the end of the month.



Minister of Defence Moshe Arens (left) yesterday meets in his office with U.S. special Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld. (IPPA)

## Reagan under pressure to follow up French raid Terror bases strafed after Mitterrand vow

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The French and Israeli retaliatory air strikes against suspected Iranian-backed terrorist positions in Lebanon have increased the pressure on the Reagan administration to follow suit, U.S. officials said yesterday.

If the administration does decide to send U.S. warplanes into combat action along the lines of France and Israel, it would mark a major escalation of American military involvement in Lebanon.

State department officials yesterday left the clear impression the administration might indeed authorize such air strikes as a "deterrent" to future anti-American terrorist attacks.

"We have to do something," one U.S. source said.

During last month's battle for Suk al-Gharb, the U.S. pounded anti-Lebanese government positions, but only from naval vessels. At one point during the fighting, the U.S. was almost on the verge of ordering carrier-based fighter-bombers into action, but decided against it in the end.

During the past 48 hours, the Americans have clearly welcomed the sharp Israeli and French attacks, although they recognize the administration has been placed in a somewhat embarrassing position.

Both President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz earlier had vowed to punish those terrorists responsible for the bombing of U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut late last month, but since then Washington has failed to act. Now, France and Israel have moved decisively.

There was an additional point of embarrassment. In recent days, some U.S. officials have insisted that any air strike would be opposed by America's Multinational Peacekeeping Force partners, France, Italy and Britain. But that notion has now been dispelled by France.

The State Department said Washington had been informed in advance by France of its plans to send its aircraft into combat.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Egypt and France discuss Arafat's fate

CAIRO (AP). — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and French Premier Pierre Mauroy met yesterday to discuss the situation of Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat, who is circled by rebel PLO forces in Tripoli.

After the meeting, Mauroy said Arafat's situation is "terrible" but it is up to the PLO leader to decide what should be done about it and that he should make his wishes known.

Mauroy said France deplores the presence in northern Lebanon and is ready to defend the right of self-determination.

Ali said France and Egypt have a convergence of views on problems in the Middle East.

Ali told the French daily new-

spaper, *Le Monde*, that Arafat should go to Tunis and set up an executive council in a bid to restructure the PLO.

"The PLO should be completely overhauled starting with a clear definition of policy. This policy must be clear. Those who then agree with Arafat will rally around him," Ali said.

The PLO, which was stripped of a good part of its military strength when it had to evacuate Beirut, risks losing its political influence, indeed its legitimacy," he added.

In Riyadh yesterday King Fahd of Saudi Arabia urged the "Arab (Palestinian) people on Lebanon's territory" to spare their blood and arms for the "battle of destiny" against the enemies of the Arabs and Islam," the official Saudi press agency reported.

## Peres rejects unity gov't

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The latest national unity government initiative was doomed yesterday before it ever got seriously under way when Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres officially ruled out the possibility. Labour will now either move towards the establishment of an alternative Alignment-led government, or towards the holding of early elections. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who initiated the latest move for a national unity government, seemed confident yesterday, saying that he "still believes such a

government will come into being. I cannot say when, but I know that it is a must for the sake of this nation." But the move was dealt a final blow yesterday when the Labour Party central committee convened in Beit Berl. The members arrived in fighting spirit, many of them angered by the surprise news of Wednesday night that Shamir and Peres had conferred and that the question of a national unity government was raised. Peres was under fire from those who argued that he had no mandate to deal with the question in any way after the party political bureau had

(Continued on Page 3)

## Jerusalem is pleased

By DAVID LANDAU  
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

There was muted but intense satisfaction in Jerusalem last night at the news of the French air attacks yesterday on pro-Iranian terrorist targets in Lebanon.

Officially, the government said nothing. In Paris, the Israeli Embassy issued a statement saying that Israel had not been apprised of the French action in advance.

But privately, government sources were deeply pleased by France's move, both because of its direct impact on the Shi'a terror groups and because of its clearly implied signal to the Syrians.

As far as the terrorists were concerned, sources said, these were particularly dangerous groups and hitting at them "will save lives in the future."

The French attack has naturally renewed speculation here over the likelihood of American retribution for the truck-bombing of the marines in Beirut. There had been a feeling here earlier in the week that the time for American retaliation seemed to have slipped away.

But now, in the wake of the French example, there is renewed talk of the U.S. naval force off Lebanon unleashing a blow at the terrorists responsible for the bomb attacks.

## Israel: No talks with France on Arafat

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday flatly denied a French magazine report of ongoing negotiations between France and Israel on arrangements to rescue Yasser Arafat from Tripoli by sea ship or plane.

"Middlesticks," the spokesman said. "We know nothing of this." He pointed out that if France decided to remove Arafat from Tripoli aboard a French ship or a French plane Israel would hardly be likely to attack that French craft. "I thus there was no need for such Israeli 'consultations' on the matter."

Israel Radio gave prominence to the reports from Paris that on November 5 French President Francois Mitterrand has authorized a French ship stationed off the Lebanese coast to escort Arafat, who would be aboard a Greek ship.

Other reports suggested Arafat might be evacuated by air from Beirut and the contacts with Israel sought a guarantee of safe passage for Arafat.

The radio broadcast a report by Arab Affairs Specialist Aharon Barnea, in which he noted the Israel Navy patrols the waters off Tripoli, "so it makes a lot of sense that there are contacts between France and Israel."

## Illegal cash seized from B-G passengers

Police yesterday seized tens of thousands of dollars from Israelis who were attempting to take out of the country more than the legal amount of foreign currency.

Recent regulations limit the amount which can be taken out of the country to \$500 in cash and \$2,000 in travellers' cheques.

The police operation, the first of its kind in many years, was carried out on two departing airliners at Ben-Gurion Airport. After a stringent search which delayed the flights for as long as an hour, and after those passengers who were found to be holding more than the legal limit of currency were charged, all the passengers were allowed to leave.

## Shamir affirms priority of restoring payments balance

KFAR SAVA (Itim). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday strongly supported the policy of Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad in giving priority to improving the balance of payments, when he addressed a news conference at the Ikapharm pharmaceuticals plant here.

The prime minister was accompanying Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt on a tour of factories in the Dan region, at the invitation of Manufacturers' Association president Eli Hurvitz. Shamir said that everyone knew that controlling inflation is a vital need as well as improving the balance of payments situation. It is a question of priorities, he noted. He said he backs the approach of the finance minister which is official government policy.

Visiting the AEL electronics plant in Bnei Brak, the prime minister was shown examples of electronic equipment used in war. The company's general manager, Zalman Shilo, complained that cuts in the defence budget, particularly regarding research and develop-

ment, would harm the country's electronics industry.

Shamir disclosed that he is in constant contact with a number of elements concerning the question of a national unity government. "I am personally in favour of such a government," he said, "but we have to take into consideration the attitude of our potential partners."

The prime minister said that he would devote most of his forthcoming visit to the U.S. to economic matters. Israel, he said, has the right to ask Washington for help in solving its economic problems. It is in the interests of the U.S. to assist Israel in this, he maintained.

Answering questions about the payment of advances on account of the coming cost of living payment in January, Shamir said he is confident the current negotiations between the workers' representatives and employers would work out a sensible agreement.

Shamir said his tour of factories had been reassuring. "We have a wonderful industrial sector, declared the premier, "which can contribute greatly to the restoration of the economy."

## Haifa 'repair base' for U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — For the first time, the U.S. Sixth Fleet has sent one of its vessels to Israel for major repairs.

The supply ship, USS Rigel, arrived here this week for boiler repairs at the Israel Shipyards. The work is to take about two weeks and cost several thousand dollars.

Until now, the Sixth Fleet had only minor repairs carried out in Haifa, the U.S. Naval Attaché, Commander David Wilbourne, confirmed to *The Jerusalem Post*. Major repairs were carried out either by

the fleet's depot ships or in the fleet's European base in Italy.

The repairs to the Rigel were ordered two weeks ago and were not a case of a sudden breakdown that needed immediate attention at the nearest yard.

Another Sixth Fleet supply ship, the USS Sylvania, also arrived here Wednesday to procure fresh fruit, vegetables and dairy products for the fleet's ships operating in the area. Due to leave this morning, the Sylvania will probably return next week for more supplies, Wilbourne said.

## COSMIC ZIONISM

In Wednesday in LIFE STYLE...

Israel has achieved a reputation for taking the desert bloom, but now its pioneering spirit is reaching for the stars — outer space. Israel enters the space age, and LIFE STYLE tags along.

The Islamic Revolution has ended, with the demise of Israel's popular folk group, Tishlat. Their final concert drew tearful throngs of fans who look upon the group's death as a cultural catastrophe.

Arabic is officially the second official language of Israel, but its status is closer to second class. LIFE STYLE investigates.

Is it AGAIN? Hanukkah has come to offer in a culinary way than potato pancakes covered in sauce. Recipes for the Festival of Lights.

And more. Black is beautiful this time. A fashion preview.

Sharon by Kirschen, Ellie's advice column, how to impress your friends by playing better Scrabble, and the hutzpa of critic-wit Matt Teesky.

Life in LIFE STYLE, free with this Wednesday's Jerusalem Post. Don't miss it!

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## JERUSALEM POST POLL

## Israelis still evenly divided over settlements, West Bank

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — Just over half of all Israelis are prepared to give up all or some of the West Bank in return for peace with Jordan; but the largest single group, 43 per cent, is opposed to ceding any territory, even for peace.

This was found in the latest Jerusalem Post poll, conducted by Dr. Sarah Shemer of the Modi'in Ezerachi Research Institute. A representative sample of 1,238 adults were interviewed between October 12 and 21.

Only 9.3 per cent said they were willing to cede all Judea and Samaria, except for Jerusalem; but 41 per cent were willing to consider a compromise over some areas. On the far left, 3 per cent were prepared to give up all the territories, including East Jerusalem. On the settlements, a total of 54 per cent favoured a freeze on new settlements, with 22 per cent even agreeing to the selective dismantlement of some settlements. However, 31 per cent refused even to consider a freeze on new settlements.

## Chief rabbis close rift with Israeli consul in N.Y.

**By HAIM SHAPIRO**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

As hundreds of young yeshiva students gathered outside the arrivals hall at Ben-Gurion Airport to greet him, Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira told a press conference yesterday that the misunderstanding with the Israeli consul in New York was over.

"It's true that he (Naftali Lavie) hurt us, but now the issue is closed," said Shapira, who returned from a visit to the U.S. made together with Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu. Eliahu, who came back on Tuesday, greeted his colleague and participated in the news conference.

During their visit to the U.S., the two met with rabbis and visited synagogues and schools. They did not meet with Reform or Conservative rabbis or leaders, because, they

said, the latter had not invited them. The chief rabbis also said they did not have enough time for those who had.

"They know where to find us at Hechal Shalom. Any time they want to talk to us, they are free to come and do so," Eliahu said of the Reform rabbis. The two rabbis met for four hours with the Lubavitcher Rebbe, as well as with rabbis of Agudat Yisrael.

The major problems of the Jews in the U.S., they said, are education and assimilation. "Any child who does not go to a Jewish school faces assimilation," Eliahu said.

On a practical level, they said, they dealt with matters of kashrut and divorce. Many husbands, they said, flee both to and from Israel. They were arranging that such men not receive aid from the Jewish community.

## Hoof and mouth disease in Lebanon

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — A hoof and mouth disease alert has been declared by the Veterinary Service following reports that the illness has become widespread in Lebanon, including, reports of southern Lebanon controlled by Israel.

Because of fear that the disease can spread to Israel, the service has imposed restrictions on the trans-

port of certain animals, including sheep, goats, camels and pigs. A person wanting to transport these animals from one part of the country to another must first receive a permit from a government veterinary doctor.

The Veterinary Service asks farmers to be on the lookout for the disease and to contact their nearest office if they suspect any animal to have contracted this disease.

## Thousands come to honour fallen Druse

**By YOEL DAR**  
**Special to the Jerusalem Post**

BEIT JANN. — Thousands of Druse, Jewish, Moslem and Christian citizens yesterday attended a memorial ceremony held here to honour the memory of 176 Druse who have fallen in the line of duty since the establishment of this state. Among the participants were religious leaders, chairmen of local councils, Acting President and Minister Speaker Menachem Begin, his deputy, Meir Cohen, and senior Israel Defence Forces Border Police and police officers.

The ceremony was organized by a local newspaper and the local council. Beit Jann was selected, since its village has lost 28 of its sons since 1948. Savidor said Israel does not do enough to help the Druse community solve its domestic problems. He pledged not to spare efforts and energy to correct errors and to ensure equal rights to what he called a brave and distinguished community.



Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday presents a cheque to pupils from East and West Jerusalem who are collecting funds for the Cancer Society.

## Dulzin to unveil new education scheme

**By CHARLES HOFFMAN**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

A half-billion dollar plan for a 15-year programme to deepen and expand Jewish education in the Diaspora is to be announced this weekend by Jewish Agency chairman Arye Dulzin at a meeting of American Jewish leaders in Atlanta, Georgia.

According to the text of his speech, to be delivered at the General Assembly of Jewish Federations, Dulzin will stress that Diaspora Jewry faces a spiritual disaster within two generations unless it intensifies its efforts to strengthen Jewish identity among adults and young people alike.

The text of Dulzin's speech was released by the Agency in Jerusalem. Dulzin's goal, "according to Agency sources, is to allocate an ad-

ditional \$35-\$40 million a year between 1985 and the year 2000 to projects for Jewish education in the Diaspora, through the budgets of the Agency and the World Zionist Organization. The Agency and the WZO today spend about \$50m. a year, out of a total of \$460m., on Jewish education programmes for the Diaspora.

(The total budget figure for the Agency and the WZO appears incorrectly in a related story on page 7 as \$46m.)

A draft proposal now circulating within the Agency calls for using the extra funds to expand existing programmes and to create new ones. One of the innovative steps proposed would be to establish an "International Resource Centre for Jewish Education" in Jerusalem. This centre would also give advanced training to Jewish educators.

## Alert in Beersheba after 2 scabies cases

**BEERSHEBA (Itim).** — Health Ministry authorities here are on the alert for an outbreak of scabies after two cases were diagnosed in pupils at the Tomer School. Recently the

highly contagious skin irritation was reported among a number of schoolchildren in Jerusalem.

Public-health nurses are standing by in case the scabies spreads.

Bid to regain control of Jewish Agency jobs  
Herut to fight veto given Diaspora leaders

**By JUDY SIEGEL**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The world movement of Herut-Hatzohar has decided to fight for the abrogation of an agreement it made several years ago granting a veto on the selection of Jewish Agency department heads to the Diaspora-controlled Agency board of governors.

The veto has used last month to oust Herut-loyalist Raphael Koltowitz as chairman of the Jewish Agency's aliyah department. The 34 to 6 vote reflected Diaspora dissatisfaction with Koltowitz.

American board members said he was "unable to communicate with Diaspora Jewry."

It was the first time that the veto was used to remove a department chairman from office.

Eli Bergman of Herut-Hatzohar told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that her organization rejects the system of "directions from outside."

A world executive meeting of the Herut Zionist movement decided Wednesday night to struggle "for the independence of the World Zionist Organization and of the Zionist movements" affiliated with the non-Zionist Diaspora funders.

Herut-Hatzohar is not yet ready to announce whom it will propose for the aliyah department chairmanship, but Bergman maintained that the organization has "a number of qualified candidates."

According to Jewish Agency by-laws, the head of the Agency aliyah

department, who is simultaneously chairman of the aliyah division of the World Zionist Organization, is nominated by the Zionist party, receiving the portfolio according to previous coalition negotiations.

The world executive of Herut-Hatzohar on Wednesday issued its first public statement of support for the 66-year-old Koltowitz since his defeat three weeks ago.

In its statement, the board expressed "appreciation" for his contribution as chairman of the aliyah department for nearly six years. They also rejected the "fierce campaign" against him, noting "with satisfaction" that 110,000 Jews came on aliyah during the period that Koltowitz was department head.

They also noted that a "breakthrough" in aliyah from the West was accomplished during his term in office and that "most of the Jews who emigrated from Iran" during the recent crisis came on aliyah to Israel.

Jewish Agency Executive chairman Arye Dulzin is to be named acting chairman of the aliyah department next week at a special meeting of the board of governors in Atlanta, Georgia, during the annual general assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations. Dulzin will hold the portfolio until Herut names its nominee and the board of governors meets again — either during its next scheduled sessions in Jerusalem in February, or sooner in a possible unscheduled session.

## Interior Ministry demands IS2.5b. owed by Treasury

**By AARON SITNER**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The Interior Ministry is demanding the immediate release of IS2.5 billion by the Treasury for use by local authorities. The money is part of the IS69b. earmarked for the authorities in the current state budget.

Meeting with reporters in Jerusalem this week, Interior Ministry Director-General Haim Kubersky said the IS69b. promised would have to be beefed up with an additional budget of IS13b. in view of the higher costs being faced by the country's 14 cities, towns and other local authorities. "I intend to meet with Finance Minister Cohen-Orgad in the next few days, so that the situation in our local authorities will not deteriorate even further."

Kubersky said that in the five months remaining before the start of the next budget year, local authorities' budgets will have to be trimmed by IS400m. Half of this

amount will come from a reduction in the Treasury's allotments, and half will be made up by increased local revenues generated by the local authorities themselves, and by spending cutbacks.

He said the cutbacks will be reflected in a halt on hiring by municipalities, reduction in their existing manpower, cuts in overtime and vehicle use allowances for civil servants with cars and a cut in certain cultural and social programmes financed by the municipalities.

Asked about the attitudes of the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem municipalities to guidelines issued by the ministry, Kubersky said Tel Aviv has been administering its operating budget properly but deviating from guidelines in its development budget.

As for Jerusalem, he said the city has done a good job handling its finances, but has been careless in allowing employees to get away with excessive overtime and retirement benefits.

## UNITY GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page One)

rejected a similar initiative only last September. But before any attacks on Peres could be launched from the rostrum, Peres announced that a national unity government would not be set up. He conceded that he had met for a lengthy conversation with Shamir last Monday, but that a wide variety of political topics came up, including defence, foreign policy and the economy. Shamir also broached the question of a national unity government and urged that such a government be formed as early as possible, Peres said. However, the Labour chairman insisted to the committee that "no conditions different from those which had existed last September had now come into existence, and that there is therefore no more reason now for a national unity government than there was then. Just as we turned down the possibility at that time, so we do now."

Peres told the members that following his talks with Shamir, he sees no reason even to bring the renewed Likud overtures for a national unity government before the party. This had an immediate effect of cooling

soaring Alignment tempers. Protests were still made by some of the speakers, but the national unity government question effectively went off the agenda.

Labour sources said yesterday that the party would now concentrate all its efforts "towards bringing this government down one way or another." This could be either through the formation of an alternative coalition in the present Knesset, or through the enactment of legislation calling for early elections.

The latter move may be made as early as next week. Shinui has had an early elections bill pending for months, which it has lately decided to act upon in conjunction with Labour to make sure that it is introduced only when a majority can be mobilized for it.

A slim chance for this appeared yesterday, when David Magen of Herut and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir of the National Religious Party said on a radio programme that if an early elections bill were to be introduced in the Knesset next week, they would support it.

It is far from clear in political circles just how firm an undertaking this is, but Shinui announced yesterday that it would put the matter to the test next week in the hope that with Labour's 50 votes, its own two, Rakah's four, possibly Tami's three, plus Magen and Ben-Meir, they could muster the minimum 61 votes majority needed to pass the bill.

But Labour strategists are again putting more hope in the periodical renaissance idea of an alternative Alignment-led government. Top Labour politicians are said to be hard at work to woo some of the more discontented Liberal elements away from the Likud. Special emphasis is put on the five-member Moda'i faction within the Liberal Party, on the grounds that Moda'i's ambitions to receive the foreign affairs portfolio are almost certain to be frustrated, due to claims on the same portfolio by Deputy Premier David Levy.

Other efforts are being concentrated on four Liberals who have formed their own *de facto* dissident faction in the Liberal Party — Knes-

set Speaker Menachem Savidor and MKs Dan Tichon, Yitzhak Berman and Dror Zeigerman. Labour is even said to have recruited former defence minister, Ezer Weizman to the cause of trying to "woo these" Liberals away from the Likud and into an alternative Alignment-led government.

Weizman, it is noted, is still smarting from having been rejected as finance minister to replace Yoram Aridor. His ambitions of rising to the leadership of Herut now seem to be finally and irrevocably doomed.

Insiders in both Labour and the Likud note that Shamir and Peres alike are plagued by pressing internal dangers that impel them to move for a change in the present situation, even if they do not agree on the national unity formula.

Sources close to Shamir say his primary motive in reviving the national unity talks is the state of the economy as well as the possible danger that Syria will talk itself into belligerent action against Israel.

Likud insiders agree that these are indeed the main reasons behind Shamir's latest initiative. However, they add the fact that Shamir knows that if Labour does not enter the coalition, he will have to award the Foreign Affairs portfolio to Levy. This would set off a complex political chain reaction that could rock the Likud and bring down this government.

Levy's would-be Herut rivals, including Shamir and the defence and finance ministers, have been pushing for the national unity government in recent weeks to thwart Levy. Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad have done their own lobbying for the national unity government and have even sought, unsuccessfully, to recruit former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin of Labour to their side. They told Rabin that the Defence and Finance portfolios would be Labour's if it joined a national unity government.

Peres, say Labour insiders, must have an almost immediate change of the status quo. He might be privately interested in a national unity government, but his fellow Alignment leaders would not let him entertain the notion. Peres now feels increasingly haunted by the possibility that former president Yitzhak Navon would soon re-enter politics and challenge him for the Labour leadership. Navon is sure to be a formidable ally and Peres must change the situation before Navon enters the arena.



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## Cyprus tense as UN body to meet

NICOSIA (AP). — Both sides of war-divided Cyprus remained calm but tense yesterday, as Greek and Turkish Cypriots awaited the outcome of an imminent U.N. Security Council debate affecting their future.

An emergency meeting of the council was called by both the Cypriot and British governments to seek a condemnation of the unilateral proclamation of independence of the Turkish-occupied region of the island on Tuesday.

The half million Greek Cypriot population in the southern government-controlled sector observed a one-hour strike yesterday morning to protest against the Turkish action, branded by their leadership as an act of secession carried out with Turkey's connivance.

In the northern sector, under Turkish military occupation since the summer of 1974, Mustafa Cagatay, the prime minister of the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot State of Northern Cyprus, appealed

to the U.N. to show "understanding and respect" for the independence decision of his 120,000-strong community.

Turkey has recognised the new state.

Turkey yesterday said that it would accept Britain's call for tripartite talks with Greece on the issue, but said they should have been arranged before Britain condemned the Turkish Cypriot move and proposed its Security Council resolution.

## Sudanese free Britons, beat back rebel attack

KHARTOUM (AP). — Sudanese Army troops yesterday stormed a rebel hideout near the southern town of Bentiu, freeing two British hostages and inflicting heavy casualties on the rebels, an army statement reported.

The statement said the hostages, employees of the American oil company, Chevron, who were abducted on Tuesday night, had been flown to Bentiu, which is on the White Nile, 760 kilometres south of Khartoum.

Bentiu is the site of Chevron's Rub Kona base camp, near the newly-discovered Unity and Heglig oilfields from which Chevron plans to begin pumping crude in 1986.

The communiqué made no mention of the seven Frenchmen and two Pakistanis, employees of a French-run canal project, kidnapped by the rebels on Tuesday night.

Sudanese Information Minister Mohammed Khogali Salheen told a news conference the rebels had given the government 48 hours to

meet their demands for the abolition of Islamic law in south Sudan, release of political prisoners, and halting of the Chevron project and the canal project.

Friction between Moslem north Sudan and the non-Moslem south erupted into bloody warfare earlier yesterday, with the government announcing it had repelled an attack by rebels near the Sudanese border town of Nasir, 180 kilometres southeast of the southern city of Malakal.

Salheen said that the army inflicted heavy casualties on the rebels and forced them to retreat from the scene of the attack.

Tension between north and south has been growing in the past year over economic grievances and southern opposition to President Ja'afar Numeiri's unilateral division of the southern autonomous region last June. Diplomats said the situation deteriorated rapidly after Numeiri announced the imposition of Islamic law in all of Sudan last September 8.

## French government warns of racism following murder

PARIS (Reuters). — The French government yesterday strongly denounced the murder of an Algerian immigrant and warned against what it called the cancer of racism.

Four French youths were arrested Wednesday after the 26-year-old Algerian was beaten and thrown to his death from an express train travelling at 140 kph.

Government spokesman Max Gallo, terming the killing a "barbarous act," said the public should be aware that racism is a cancer.

It is the responsibility of all political groups to be alert at all times to the dangers it poses, he added.

The youths were travelling to a military centre for aptitude tests to join the French Foreign Legion and were accompanied by a recruiting sergeant. The sergeant said he was asleep when the Algerian was killed.

## Mice misery for English commuters

LONDON (Reuters). — Commuter trains in southern England were thrown into chaos Wednesday by a signalman who walked off the job because he could not stand mice in his signalbox.

Trevor Hockham, 29, set off signals to red on the Havant to Brighton line and trudged 15 kilometres home in protest.

## Two-storey house stolen while family away

MANILA (Reuters). — Ermelita Tubman and her five children returned from a week's holiday Wednesday to find that thieves had stolen not only all their possessions, but their two-storey house as well.

Police said a group of men seen taking the house apart told curious neighbours the Tubmans were moving from northwest Manila and taking their house with them.

Seven men were being held for questioning, the spokesman added, but so far police had recovered only some galvanized iron roofing.

## China stems plague menacing Europe, U.S.

PEKING (Reuters). — A rat-carried plague, reported to be threatening European and North American ports after being carried from China and Korea, is being brought under control by new medical discoveries, according to a leading doctor here.

The mortality rate of epidemic hemorrhagic fever has been reduced in China to under 5 per cent from more than 10 per cent in the 1970s, Zhu Jiming, director of the Chinese Institute of Virology, was quoted by the New China News agency as saying.

He said the acutely infectious virus, normally carried by rodents, has been controlled to an extent in

the limited number of places in China that it occurs, some along the coast.

The British-based *New Scientist* magazine last September quoted Nobel Prize-winner Carleton Gajdusek as saying that rats arriving in ships from China and Korea were bringing the plague to Europe and the U.S.

"We are dealing with a major new plague affecting man," he said.

The disease involves massive internal bleeding in the skin, mucus membranes and key organs and attacks the kidneys.

The magazine said the disease had reached epidemic proportions

in China, where as many as 30 per cent of victims died.

Zhu said his institute had isolated a number of strains of the virus and 13 different rodent species were known to be carriers.

But the discovery and development of specific antibodies had opened new methods of surveillance and early diagnosis of the disease, he said.

A nationwide campaign against rats had helped in cutting down incidence of the disease, he added.

The notorious rat-carried plague known as the "Black Death," which probably originated in central Asia, wiped out perhaps a third of the population in 14th century Europe.

## AROUND THE WORLD

### India to get arms aid from Western Europe

NEW DELHI (AP). — Britain, France, Sweden and Austria have agreed to transfer "the latest military technology" to India to help it manufacture advanced aircraft, airborne early warning systems and other military equipment, Indian Defence Minister R. Venkataraman said yesterday.

Venkataraman returned to India Wednesday from a two-week visit to the four west European nations in a major arms procurement mission.

He told reporters he had discussed several collaborative projects for indigenous design and manufacture of a wide range of defence equipment with defence authorities of the four countries.

### Military court acquits two Turkish newsmen

ANKARA (Reuters). — Two senior Turkish journalists, who faced up to eight years in jail on charges of insulting the ruling military government, were acquitted by an Istanbul military court Wednesday, their newspaper said yesterday.

### Dogs at White House to sniff out car bombs

WASHINGTON (AP). — In a new anti-terrorism campaign, the already stringent security procedures at the White House are being upgraded with specially trained dogs to sniff all incoming vehicles for bombs.

"Any vehicle entering the White House complex has the potential of being used to carry an explosive device without the knowledge of the operator," White House chief of staff James Baker wrote Wednesday in a memorandum to the staff.

### Two U.S. soldiers shot near Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (AP). — Two U.S. soldiers were "slightly wounded" by snipers early yesterday on a tiny island just off Grenada's northeast coast, U.S. military authorities said. They said neither soldier required hospitalization.

### Bomb defused near Australian reactor

SYDNEY (AP). — Army explosives experts yesterday dismantled a bomb near Australia's only atomic reactor. A spokesman said the bomb did not pose a threat to the reactor.

The bomb was set to explode Sunday, according to one report.



Robert Shriver (left) beside his mother Eunice Shriver, who is talking to her brother Senator Edward Kennedy and Caroline Kennedy, daughter of the late president John Kennedy at a tribute given by the U.S. Congress on Wednesday in memory of the chief of state who was assassinated 20 years ago. (UPI telephoto)

## Future of missile talks hangs on Bundestag vote

GENEVA (Reuters). — U.S. and Soviet medium-range missile negotiators yesterday held their last formal talks before a crucial West German parliamentary debate, that analysts fear could provoke a Russian walkout in Geneva.

A U.S. spokesman said after the talks, which lasted more than two hours, that the negotiators would meet again next Wednesday.

The Bundestag debate on Monday is virtually certain to confirm deployment of 108 Pershing-2 rockets in West Germany, part of NATO plans to station 572 medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Analysts believe that following

the debate, Moscow might carry out its threat to break off the two-year-old Geneva negotiations, possibly on Wednesday.

Soviet diplomats have made it clear that they regard the Bundestag debate as a watershed.

NATO says it will begin deploying new U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles next month if agreement cannot be reached at Geneva on reducing the Soviet arsenal of multi-warhead SS-20 rockets aimed at West Europe.

The first of the 464 slow-flying cruise weapons due to be deployed in Europe arrived in Britain last Monday.

### Canadian leader's wife files for divorce

TORONTO (Reuters). — Margaret Trudeau yesterday filed a petition for divorce from her estranged husband, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, her lawyer said.

The couple, married in 1971, have been separated for more than six years. The prime minister's 35-year-old wife now works as a hostess on a television show. She has said she hopes to marry an Ottawa estate agent.

She is nearly 30 years younger than her husband and has said official life stifled her. The marriage crumbled and she launched into a jet-set lifestyle that included brief affairs with actors Ryan O'Neal and Jack Nicholson, romances she frankly described in her autobiography.

### UN votes 87-9 for UK-Argentina talks

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Britain was abandoned by the U.S. and its European allies for a second straight year, as the General Assembly approved on Wednesday a call for British-Argentine negotiations over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

The resolution was approved by a vote of 87 to 9. Fifty-four countries abstained, among them several of

Britain's European allies, including West Germany, France, Italy and Belgium.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said in London on Wednesday night that the vote would not change Britain's position.

The war ended June 14, 1982, when British forces retook the crown colony from Argentinian troops, who had invaded it in April.

## Iranian town mourns dead from Iraqi hits

BEHBEHAN (Reuters). — The surging crowd in the cemetery in this small town 210 kilometres from the Iraqi border roared with grief as the man pulled the baby's sheet-tied body from a coffin and shook it above his head.

In the crowd, shoddily dressed men and women crouched by fresh graves decorated with photographs of the dead as well as with flowers, pieces of carpet and bowls of fruit and honey.

The people of Behbahan were mourning the latest of more than 300 Iranians killed in the past month in Iraqi missile attacks and in air raids on towns far from the main

gulf war battles. The strikes may have been intended to hurt Iranian morale and put pressure on the Iranian government to agree to end the 37-month-old conflict.

But so far they have only provoked a tougher stand from Teheran and given Iran a propaganda chance to portray the Iraqi leadership as killers of civilians.

Iraq has said frequently its attacks on Iranian towns have been in retaliation for Iranian attacks on Iraqi civilian targets.

The only independent mission to study damage to civilian areas, a

U.N. team that visited Iran and Iraq in May, found that Iranian towns had suffered more than towns in Iraq. The team's report listed 12 Iranian towns, of which two had been hit by long-range Iraqi missiles and three had been partially or totally destroyed with explosives while occupied by Iraqi troops.

Seven towns had been bombed or shelled, causing varying degrees of damage. The UN team visited seven Iraqi towns and reported that oil installations or factories in three of them appeared to have been the main targets of an Iranian bombardment, although houses had also been damaged.

In a fourth town, Iranian air raids during the first month of the war hit residential areas. The three other towns had been shelled.

Total surprise intensified the shock of the first Iraqi missile strike on Behbahan on October 26. Neither it nor any other target so deep inside Iran had ever been hit before by missiles.

Iran reported that 95 people were killed in that attack, more than 60 of them children who were in a school badly damaged by a direct hit. Another 28 people were reported to have been killed in a second attack on November 5.

## Cancer a growing cause of death in China

PEKING (AP). — Peasants in the Taihang Mountains of Henan province in central China suffer the highest rate of esophageal cancer in the world. Some families have lost members of four successive generations to the rare ailment.

With the help of modern science, cancer specialists now understand why the disease strikes 345 of every 100,000 men in Henan's Linxian County, the highest cancer toll in China, where cancer of all forms claims 800,000 lives a year. They have traced it to a fungus found in pickled vegetables.

"There's a Chinese saying, 'Bing cong kou ru,' which means 'Disease enters through the mouth,'" explained Dr. Zhang Youhui, director

of research at Peking's new Tumor Hospital and Cancer Research Institute.

"Linxian is a cold, dry area and local people are very fond of pickling their vegetables to preserve them — they don't have refrigerators," Zhang said.

"However, we've found that these pickled vegetables are usually contaminated with fungus," Zhang said. The mould produces nitrosamines, which tests have shown can produce cancer in animals and induce a malignant transformation of human cells, he said.

Improved food storage and hygiene, diet supplements and surgical removal of pre-cancerous le-

sions are reducing the problem, Zhang said. In one commune of 80,000 people, a model field station has been set up and a U.S.-trained surgeon has performed 300 successful operations.

Doctors still have to spend hours convincing peasants to undergo preventive surgery. "They usually refuse treatment because they have no symptoms. They say they have to work in the fields or otherwise they'd have no income," Zhang noted.

Although China has curbed epidemic diseases such as cholera and typhoid, the major causes of death before the 1949 revolution, cancer is on the increase among its one billion population.

"It's our first priority in health care," said Dr. Li Bing, director of the Tumor Hospital. "Before the 1950s, there were no cancer hospitals. Now we have 18."

Li said a study published in 1979 showed that every 45 seconds someone dies of cancer in China. The toll is now more than 800,000 a year, making it second only to heart disease as a main killer in China, she said.

The U.S. cancer death rate is higher — 176 cases per 100,000 people compared with 80 cases here — but the scale of China's task in checking the disease is formidable. Lung cancer is now the Number 1 threat in China's biggest cities, including Peking and Shanghai, and breast cancer is on the increase, Li said.

During the convulsions of the 1976-77 Cultural Revolution, when young Red Guards held sway, smoking increased. "Most young people now smoke in our country," she said.

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## Sports

### New order

LONDON (Reuters). — With the eight-nation line-up for the 1982 European Soccer Championship finals gradually taking shape, it is noticeable that a new order has emerged.

Seven of the 14 European countries who competed in the World Cup in Spain last summer are definitely out, and at least three others will probably accompany them out of the back door.

Hosts France and Belgium, who enjoyed contrasting success in Spain, and Portugal and Denmark, neither of whom made any impact in the 1982 World Cup qualifying rounds, are already guaranteed places in the European final. England joined World Cup winners Italy, Poland, who finished third, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Scotland and the Soviet Union on the European scrapheap.

Nor will they be the last to fall. World Cup winners West Germany will become the fifth nation to qualify if they beat Albania at home on Sunday but in so doing they will eliminate the Spanish-finale Northern Ireland.

Czechoslovakia, the 1976 European champions, should also advance. They beat Italy in Prague last night and a two-goal victory in Romania in their remaining Group Five tie is enough to send them to France.

But things do not look so bright for Yugoslavia in Spain, beaten 2-1 by Netherlands in Rotterdam last night. The Dutch have a vastly superior goal difference, a only last night Malta at home in their last tie, and they can start packing their cases.

Yugoslavia are also in a vulnerable situation. Group Four, where they must beat Wales at home next month to have any chance of qualifying for France.

### Big gamble

NEW YORK (AP). — Seven-foot inches (223 cm.) Mark Eaton was slow and unpolished that he has played as a collegian at UCLA. Utah Jazz took a chance on him, however, and the gamble pays with aces. Eaton scored 10 of his points in the final quarter, blocked two shots in the final minutes as the Jazz snapp Boston's nine-game winning streak with a 122-109 National Basketball Association decision on Wednesday.

"Eaton was the difference, was the whole story," Boston co K. C. Jones admitted.

In other NBA games, Philadelphia tripped New York 102-97; Detroit edged Seattle 122-120; and Phoenix beat Cleveland 115-104.

Julius Erving scored 28 points of five of them consecutively down stretch, to help Philadelphia turn a home victory over New York.

### Shlomo to wed

Shlomo Glickstein is to marry Lina Levy in January, according to a report in an afternoon paper.

There is no crisp evidence of effect of marriage on a tennis player's game. After Jimmy Connors married, his tennis, which seemed to have gone into a state of eclipse, revived dramatically. He not only won major victories but he also enjoyed playing far more than he ever had before.

Bjorn Borg went on winning some time after he married, suddenly quit. Chris Evert, like her one time fiancé, Jimmy Connors, seemed to thrive on marriage — but her husband, Lloyd, went off his game.

What will happen to Shlomo is therefore a matter for conjecture.

### Germans arrive

By PAUL KOHN

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The West German soccer team arrived last night, held their first training session immediately at the Ramat stadium pitch. They will face 1 in the second leg of their Olympic qualifier at the Bloomfield Stadium on Sunday at 4.45 p.m.

The Israel squad is training Kibbutz Shefayim. The moral of the Israeli is extremely high after their 1-0 victory over Portugal friendly match 10 days ago.

No first or second division games will be played this Saturday because of the Olympic break.

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BEIT JANN, the Druse village in Upper Galilee, is 940 metres above sea level, the highest settlement in Israel. With the death of five of its sons in the Tyre disaster at the beginning of the month, it also has the highest per capita rate of fallen soldiers. Since 1948, 28 of its young men have fallen in the service of Israel, in the ranks of the IDF and the Border Police or as private security guards.

The village has come a long way since the French 19th century traveller and researcher, Guir, wrote that he had found only a small number of men in the village because shortly before his visit many had fled to the Hauran region of Syria in order to evade conscription into the Ottoman army.

Beit Jann is noted for its late-ripening table grapes, but it has lost its predominantly farming character, since in 1951 the state closed off much of its land, situated on the northern border, for security reasons. Since then the land has not been cultivated, but the government has not yet agreed to return it to its owners.

The villagers say that of about 800 breadwinners in the population of 5,500, as many as 60 per cent are today serving in some branch of the security services, the army, the border police, the police and the prison service.

The five men who lost their lives in Tyre this month were border policemen. Their funerals directed the spotlight of the Israeli and foreign media on the remote village, but the villagers refrained from exploiting the situation to publicize their grievances and their needs. Yet they could hardly hide the fact that they lack even a cemetery, military or civilian, and that each family had to bury its dead on its own land.

Nor was the condition of the steep, narrow access road lost on the visitors. Shortly after the funerals the road was closed altogether, because the rains brought down rocks and mud that made it impassable. In winter, the snow that falls at that altitude every year also closes the road, isolating the village for several days at a time.

The funeral service was dignified, and there were no tears from the men. The Druse believe in fate and do not weep for the dead. Only from the women, who kept themselves at

# Village in agony

By YOEL DAR  
Special to The Jerusalem Post



(Rahamim Israeli)

a distance, was an occasional sob heard.

THE YOUNG men of Beit Jann, like those of the other 20 Druse villages, love the forces and are proud to wear uniforms. For them, to be a soldier is to be a man.

A very small but vociferous minority, calling themselves the Druse Initiative Committee, which is affiliated with the Rakah Communists, has for some years been agitating against compulsory service for Druse. They have had little success and their support is negligible. Together with other groups, they tried to organize a "Day of the Fallen" in Beit Jann last week, to protest against conscription and the authority's "neglect" of the Druse villages, but the villagers would not

have them. Instead, they proclaimed an official day of mourning which was attended by Deputy Premier David Levy.

In addition to its fallen, the village also has a number of men who were maimed or crippled in the forces.

One of them is Samir Wahba, a 26-year-old bachelor confined to a wheel-chair. He told *The Jerusalem Post*:

"All we want is equality with the Jews of Israel, in civilian life as well as on the battlefield. Let the government do for Beit Jann what they have done for nearby Carmiel and Ma'alot, and we'll ask for no more. When we return from the army we have no land to build our homes on. The youngsters in the village have

nothing to do in their leisure time; we have no club, no sports facilities. Our high-school is dispersed in a number of rooms around the village, because we have no building for it."

MOURAD JAMAL, 25, who was demobilized from the army this month with the rank of sergeant (lieutenant), said that his brother, who was demobilized early this year after three years of service, got a job at the Isasbest plant in Nahariya, but was laid off a few weeks ago, when the plant started curtailing its work force. As the last in, he was one of the first out.

There is no work in the village for either of the Jamals, and the only suggestion they have had so far is to try their luck in Tel Aviv.

The brothers wouldn't mind returning to the land and becoming farmers, but there is no land near the village, because the Nature Reserves Authority has turned it into a park. The authority does not permit grazing in the park, nor does it allow branches of trees to be cut for firewood. Mourad added that even the famous Beit Jann grapes are losing their good name, because they can no longer grow enough to sell; and almost the whole crop is needed for their own consumption.

Hassan Hamoud, 20, is a serving soldier. His cousin Samir Hamoud disappeared in Southern Lebanon last April, on his way back to his unit in Sidon, and has not been heard of since. Hassan says the young men feel that "we're not getting everything that's due to us."

But he does not blame the authorities alone. "We're at fault too, because we didn't ask for our due insistently enough." He also feels that the village council did not do enough to get the national authorities to give Beit Jann the aid to which it is entitled. Indeed, he and his friends hold that the council has very few achievements to show for itself.

Last month's local elections gave the council a new chairman. Shafik Assad, a former Knesset member for the defunct Democratic Movement for Change, ran on a local ticket, "Development of Beit Jann." A teacher by profession, he is part-owner of a small clothing factory, the only one in the village, and his supporters invested high hopes in his ability to get the village moving.

BEIT JANN clings to the side of Mount Hermon, and its houses cling to each other. The streets are narrow and twisted, and while the houses are spotlessly clean there is a general air of neglect, which contrasts sadly with the breathtaking view.

Like all mountain-dwellers, the villagers are tough. Indeed, Beit Jann is famous for the longevity of its inhabitants and living to the age of 90 or 100 is quite commonplace. I happened to overhear a little boy say to a bearded elder, "Grandfather, tell your grandfather that I shall soon bring him the labaniya." Intrigued, I looked up the great-grandfather. I found him, a small, white-bearded man, but straight and in full possession of his faculties, in the single room that is his home. He did not know his exact age, but said he could vividly remember men in his childhood who had served in the Ottoman army fighting Napoleon outside Acre. He attributed his longevity to his abstinence from tobacco and alcohol, both of which are forbidden to the Druse, and to the clear mountain air. He had been a farmer all his life, and used to walk every day from Beit Jann to Rama village, a distance of nine kilometres over steep mountain paths, to till his fields.

SOME HISTORIANS believe that Beit Jann is located on the site of ancient Beit Dagon, which marked

the eastern boundary of the land of the tribe of Asher. It is first mentioned as a Druse village by the German explorer Schulz, who visited it in 1785. A hundred years ago, the British Holy Land Exploration Fund found 243 families, numbering 1,215 souls, in the village. Today, the 5,500 villagers comprise five clans, of which the Kahlan and Assads, who have ruled the village for as long as anyone can remember, are still the largest and most important. One or other usually provided the mukhtar who ran its affairs, until the first village council was appointed by the Interior Ministry in 1964. The first local elections were held a few years later.

The villagers have traditionally been close to the Labour Party, largely as a result of their personal affinity with the former minister of police, the late Bechor Shitrit, and the famous mayor of Haifa, the late Abba Khoushy.

But during the past decade other influences have infiltrated, and today there are supporters of the Likud and even the National Religious Party to be found there, as well as a few leading Rakah communists.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Beit Jann is its strict adherence to the traditional Druse way of life. Despite the fact that so many of the young men serve in the forces, at home Druse dress prevails: the women wear the distinctive long black velvet dresses and flowing white kherchiefs, the men cover their heads in kelyehs or white turbans.

Beit Jann's five white fatalities in Tyre have to be added to the three incurred in last year's disaster at IDF headquarters there. But neither these, nor many other casualties over the years, have deterred them from what they regard as their duty to Israel. Samir Wahba expressed it thus:

"We consider ourselves a part of the State of Israel. Three things are holy to us: honour, religion and land. Here in Beit Jann we have all three, and when we join the forces we are defending them together with defending Israel." He added that whoever may leave Israel, a Jew for one reason or another, "we of Beit Jann shall remain here. Whatever the cost, we shall pay it unstintingly."

PERHAPS by miscalculation, Syria may find itself in direct military confrontation with Israel in the not too distant future. The situation today is very tense, almost ripe for such an explosion.

The complex situation has not been helped by the sudden illness of Syrian President Hafez Assad, who supposedly suffered appendicitis. Some responsible people suspect he may in fact be in more serious condition than his spokesmen maintain. All of this, understandably, has raised alarms in both Washington and Jerusalem. From Israel's point of view, the highly publicized talk of stronger U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation is directly related to the tensions.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens, according to authoritative sources, are most anxious to determine from President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior U.S. policymakers exactly how far the U.S. would go in backing up Israel in the face of another round of hostilities. This will be the major thrust of their discussions in late November at the White House.

Israel has the military might to knock out the Syrian presence in Lebanon. On this, there is agreement among strategic planners. The big problem is the Soviet Union.

How will Moscow respond to more destruction of its military hardware and, as is most likely, the death of some of its military personnel serving with the Syrian army?

What Israel wants to hear from the U.S. is a firm declaration that America will be prepared to check any Soviet escalation against Israel during a next round against Syria. Israel can handle the Syrians, but taking on the Soviets is another matter. That's where Israel needs U.S. support.

ARENS AND SHAMIR are likely to receive much of what they want from Reagan: better and more arms; improved financial terms to pay for them; assistance for the Lavi jet fighter; and closer strategic planning, possibly even some prepositioning of military equipment in Israel.

In fact, between now and next year's U.S. presidential elections, the American-Israeli connection is expected to remain very solid, or even be strengthened. There are strategic, domestic, political and personality reasons why:

□ Strategic. In recent weeks, the

Americans have come to appreciate Israel's military power as the major deterrent to the Syrians. There are no more illusions about Syrian goodwill. Israel is what Damascus fears more than anything else.

This helps to explain why Israel was encouraged — if not flattered — to unleash its air force against Syrian-backed Shi'ite positions in the Bekaa. It also explains why the State Department (not exactly a hotbed of Zionist activity) did not recycle the standard statements urging restraint after the bombing of Israeli military headquarters in Tyre. At that time, there were no expressions of concern over the "cycle of violence" — the State Department's traditional rhetoric after earlier retaliatory strikes. There also was no criticism after the November 16 Israeli aerial strike in eastern Lebanon.

Privately, both actions were welcomed by high U.S. officials, who agreed that it was politically easier for Israel to retaliate against

Syrian-sponsored terrorists than it was for the U.S., given the delicate state of the Lebanese national reconciliation negotiations in Geneva.

The Americans were reluctant to send their own aircraft into combat action over Lebanon. "We're not very good at retaliation," conceded Gen. Edward Tixier, a U.S. Defence Department Middle East specialist, during testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on November 14.

□ Domestic-political. There is a clear split within the Reagan Administration over the proper extent of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, backed by the joint chiefs of staff, fear overly upsetting the moderate Arab states — Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, etc. These officials have spent a great deal of their energies in recent years trying to beef up U.S. military cooperation with those Arab countries.

With Egypt, there has been Operation Bright Star and all sorts of other joint maneuvers. With Jordan, the administration has sought to establish a secret strike force, which would be used to protect pro-Western regimes in the Gulf. With the Saudis, there was the 1981 AWACS aerial surveillance/F-15 enhancement package and the billions of dollars involved in other military transactions.

This school of thought fears that any high military visibility with Israel might undermine these efforts to tighten ties with the Arabs. Remember, for the Pentagon, much of U.S. policy in the Middle East consists simply of securing lucrative weapons deals. In fact, don't be surprised to wake up one morning and read that the U.S. is about to supply weapons to Iraq in its struggle against Iran. Saudi petrodollars would pay for those sales, again a further boon to the U.S. defence industry.

Opposing these officials are some

mid-level military planners at the Pentagon who recognize Israel as America's major strategic asset in the region. They have the support of Shultz, National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and others who share Kissinger's view that the Syrians will become more reasonable in their demands only after the fundamental balance of power in the region has shifted away from them. And that, of course, can be done only with Israel's active assistance.

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Thus, the signal sent to the White House from Capitol Hill was clear: Israel remains a popular commodity in Washington.

The Israeli aerial strikes against the Iranian and Syrian backed Shi'ites in the Bekaa also underlined to the American public that Israel (as opposed to the U.S.) has the guts to retaliate. A deep admiration for Israel is evident in the U.S. right now — from Reagan on down. All of this should make the work of Shamir and Arens somewhat easier when they come to Washington.

## Questions for Washington

By WOLF BLITZER / Post Washington Correspondent

Americans have come to appreciate Israel's military power as the major deterrent to the Syrians. There are no more illusions about Syrian goodwill. Israel is what Damascus fears more than anything else.

This helps to explain why Israel was encouraged — if not flattered — to unleash its air force against Syrian-backed Shi'ite positions in the Bekaa. It also explains why the State Department (not exactly a hotbed of Zionist activity) did not recycle the standard statements urging restraint after the bombing of Israeli military headquarters in Tyre. At that time, there were no expressions of concern over the "cycle of violence" — the State Department's traditional rhetoric after earlier retaliatory strikes. There also was no criticism after the November 16 Israeli aerial strike in eastern Lebanon.

Privately, both actions were welcomed by high U.S. officials, who agreed that it was politically easier for Israel to retaliate against

Syrian-sponsored terrorists than it was for the U.S., given the delicate state of the Lebanese national reconciliation negotiations in Geneva.

The Americans were reluctant to send their own aircraft into combat action over Lebanon. "We're not very good at retaliation," conceded Gen. Edward Tixier, a U.S. Defence Department Middle East specialist, during testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on November 14.

□ Domestic-political. There is a clear split within the Reagan Administration over the proper extent of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, backed by the joint chiefs of staff, fear overly upsetting the moderate Arab states — Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, etc. These officials have spent a great deal of their energies in recent years trying to beef up U.S. military cooperation with those Arab countries.

With Egypt, there has been Operation Bright Star and all sorts of other joint maneuvers. With Jordan, the administration has sought to establish a secret strike force, which would be used to protect pro-Western regimes in the Gulf. With the Saudis, there was the 1981 AWACS aerial surveillance/F-15 enhancement package and the billions of dollars involved in other military transactions.

This school of thought fears that any high military visibility with Israel might undermine these efforts to tighten ties with the Arabs. Remember, for the Pentagon, much of U.S. policy in the Middle East consists simply of securing lucrative weapons deals. In fact, don't be surprised to wake up one morning and read that the U.S. is about to supply weapons to Iraq in its struggle against Iran. Saudi petrodollars would pay for those sales, again a further boon to the U.S. defence industry.

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15/11/83



WE ARE a bunch of super-smart Jews who have finally outsmarted ourselves.

Visitors often wonder how it was possible for Israel to live so well — and so plithely — in the fifth year of triple digit inflation, at a time when Americans were groaning and hurting under the burden of 14 per cent inflation.

The answer, of course, was indexation: near total linkage of all incomes, from salaries to various forms of savings, to the fluctuations in the monthly cost-of-living index, as perfected over the years by the (gentle) Israeli Jewish brain.

Thus several years of 130 per cent-plus inflation, which might have led to economic ruin, and possibly to the advent of social anarchy and political dictatorship in other countries, has led in Israel to the incorporation of ever-widening circles of Israelis into the "I-m-all-right-Jack" dolce vita.

BUT WHY rock the boat and let loose with irresponsible accusations of having outsmarted ourselves? Why, not, rather, continue to bask in the warm knowledge of our continuing to be smarter than the other nations?

Because it is finally dawning on us that we are not. This week's unprecedented rise of over 21 per cent in the monthly C-O-I index has come as a slap-in-the-face, warning that the game is up.

The first reactions to the news of the whopping rise in the index was the demand to pay an interim C-O-I allowance at the beginning of this month equal at least to that 21 per cent. There have been other demands that the index henceforth be calculated every fortnight instead of monthly and that the compensatory allowance be raised accordingly every month rather than quarterly.

The people making these demands acknowledge off-handedly that such steps will also contribute to pushing annual inflation this year to the 200 per cent mark. But, so what? Haven't we lived well even after we crossed over the magical 100 per cent threshold several years ago? What's so different about 200 per cent?

THE ANSWER is that that is the way of the drug addict who insists on increasing the dose of his daily fix, rather than willingly submitting himself to the dreaded cure.

# A sense of urgency

By YOSEF GOELL

One problem with our exaggerated indexation was that it made living with three-digit inflation so comfortable. The other problem was that it itself, although not the original cause of the runaway inflation of the 1970s and 1980s, has become the main factor perpetuating it, and now possibly pushing it even further to the hyperinflation level of the post-World War I European countries and that of some of the Latin American countries of today.

What we need is the cure not a bigger fix.

When Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad took office nearly a month ago, he correctly shifted the

focus and priorities of economic policy from fighting inflation — if one can give that name to Aridor's catastrophic efforts of the past year — to the urgent solution of the more burning problem of the rapid growth in the adverse balance of trade and the concomitant growth in our foreign debt.

ONE UNAVOIDABLE effect of his drastic measures to save the economy from international bankruptcy was the rise in the prices of commodities which has now been reflected in the shocking October index.

Weak hearts are now counselling that we should return to fighting in-

flation rather than concentrating on the problem of the foreign trade balance, debts and foreign currency reserves.

One can only hope that such counsel will not be heeded. Israel's real economic problems are the ones that have to do with foreign trade and the foreign debt. In truth, these are reflections of the deeper economic malady of shockingly low productivity matched only by a determination of all of us to live well above our economic means, as a society, as individuals and in government.

Compared with these problems, inflation is but a symptom; a dangerous symptom, but a symptom rather than the disease itself.

Inflation must be fought, but it should not be fought at the cost of making our real economic malady even worse.

At the levels which inflation has now reached, the only way of fighting it without making our basic economic disease even worse is by changing the internal rules of the game.

This means breaking the habit of total indexation of incomes.

PUTTING IT baldly in such terms

is to say that the problem is not so much economic as it is political. Turkey in recent years successfully turned around a situation of runaway inflation. Its success was due largely to the fact that it is governed by a military dictatorship which did not flinch from the need to resort to extreme force in taking on social unrest.

But can an electoral democracy like Israel fight inflation with equal success without relinquishing its basic democratic ethos? The answer is, yes — if its political leaders act responsibly and courageously.

There is no way of getting around the urgent need to cut government budgets drastically while also slashing away at the unreasonable private standards of living many of us have attained in recent years at the expense of our national economy. The question is not whether we should cut living standards but how it should be done; and how can it be done as equitably as possible.

The answer, in a democratic context, can only be provided by political leaders who have the confidence of the people. Such confidence can only be shown to exist after holding national elections.

ELECTIONS SHOULD BE held quickly, which means in a maximum of two months or so, by changing the relevant laws and regulations that have always required much longer election campaigns. But such elections should be held after reaching a quiet understanding between the leaders of the two large political blocs that they will form a government of national unity following the vote on the basis of the proportional strength each will have won.

The oncoming winter will give us respite in Lebanon.

Next year's presidential elections in the U.S. should give us a year and a half's respite from foreign pressure for changes in the territories, which has been the main issue dividing the Likud from Labour.

This respite should make it possible for them to join hands — while shaking off the blackmailing powers of the smaller parties.

What is most essential is that our political leaders be infused with a sense of urgency, and with the realization that the period of "politics as usual" is over.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

THERE HAVE been big, dominant empires in the past. They were followed more recently by a plurality of equal and competing nation-states jostling for power. But there has never been what we have to day: a "bipolar" system straddling the earth.

Two countries, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, stand head and shoulders above the rest, equal in armed strength, locked in hostility and possessed of an unprecedented capacity to achieve MAD — a crazy acronym meaning "mutual assured destruction."

How is this hyper-explosive charge to be defused? Abba Eban has devoted a lifetime of thought to the question. He possesses a rare advantage, shared in this age only with Henry Kissinger, of combining the mind of a scholar with the experience of a statesman.

Eban reaches a conclusion similar to Kissinger's. The new problem must be handled in much the same way as old problems were handled in the days of Castlereagh, Talleyrand and Metternich. (Not for nothing did H.A.L. Fisher in his classic *History of Europe* observe that "of all the practical arts, diplomacy is the most conservative.")

Eban's book *The New Diplomacy* (Random House, New York) does a lot of debunking. It knocks the significance of the fact that Russia must be viewed as a superpower. The menace of Marxism-Leninism should not be taken too literally, the Soviet Union is concerned primarily, like Czarist Russia — and for that matter the U.S. — with its own self-interest. Stalin enslaved Poland, true —

but that was out of fear of yet another Western invasion. The most recent one had cost his country 20 million lives.

It is a mistake, says Eban, to make an ideology of the East-West confrontation. The Americans "portrayed what was really a normal conflict of interests as an incurable collision of ideas and principles." This transformed the Cold War from a classical power struggle between states into a worldwide crusade by the "free world" against "international Communism."

The Soviets are human too, they also are split between optimists who would like an opening to the West and pessimists who fell back on the rigidities of orthodoxy. "Which of these trends will prevail depends in part on whether the West opens arms control options, or whether it concentrates on escalating the arms race. In the latter case, the orthodox school is more likely to be strengthened in the USSR."

IS THAT VIEW not excessively indulgent? Should the world pander to Soviet intransigence? Right-wingers in Israel pose the same question about their own regional enemy, the Arabs. Is there any point in treating with them, are they not beyond the pale?

Eban's answer makes nonsense of the chest-beating pugnacity prevalent among the supporters of a Greater Israel. What he points out — in the U.S.-Russian context — is that there is no alternative to the search for an accommodation.

The demonological attitude doesn't work. "The idea that the Soviet Union has no particular aver-

# Understanding our dilemma

By DAVID KRIVINE

sion to a nuclear holocaust, in which it would be consumed with the rest of us, takes us nowhere and leaves us with nothing to do, except to prepare for embattled resistance or abject surrender."

The lesson for the Israeli reader is clear: Eban's point is valid for the Middle East too. Our policy should not be to give up negotiating ("There is no-one to talk to") and impose our will unilaterally on recalcitrant Arabs. That is a recipe for perpetual bloodshed.

Eban's philosophy makes us understand our dilemma better. Our job — how obvious it now seems — is to patiently hammer out a settlement based on some sort of compromise which can one day in the long run, if we are patient enough and when tempers are cooled, prove acceptable to both sides.

The author is pragmatic, which does not make him a soft-liner (if I may invent an opposite to hard-liner). He attacks the Left as well as the Right. He is against unilateral nuclear disarmament, and supports the policy of deterrence. One can visualize the diplomats of old, those who believed in the balance of

power and the Concert of Europe, nodding their heads in approval.

Nations need to be strong, because there is no law in international relations. If you give your enemy — any enemy — an inch he will take a mile. Baring the chest to the sword of your foe will not avert his wrath. Eban warns against sentimentalizing politics.

He distrusts public opinion, which is carried away by dramatic ideas. The business of organizing peace is a prosy matter carried on away from the glare of trumpets, based on cold calculation and hard bargaining. This peace-making activity is called diplomacy — and should be left to the diplomats.

Grand gestures like declaring nuclear-free zones don't work ("Hiroshima and Nagasaki were nuclear-free zones"). The League of Nations' cherished principle of collective security didn't work (nations will not surrender an inch of their power to a collective entity).

The UN, in which so many idealistic hopes were placed, doesn't work at all. As an ambassador to the UN and an ex-foreign minister, Eban speaks from bitter experience. Governments do

not give a damn for other countries' interests, only for their own. Disputes should therefore be settled by those directly affected, "whose interests would be harmed by failure and served by success."

Countries not affected are more likely to take irresponsible attitudes. "Nations with no crucial interest in a dispute may band together to outvote states whose very survival is at stake." They will support a certain side on an issue for the most cynical reason — to gain the support of that side in return, when their own problem comes up for debate.

In short, there is no such thing as internationalism. This is not disillusionment, it is realism, the realism of a professional diplomat.

EBAN SEES Europe in its proper perspective, as a place which has receded from its former glories. His description, here as elsewhere, is breathtaking in its perception and lucidity. Those ancient societies have shed some of their once-proud individual character.

"The architecture of modern Europe is becoming homogenized on the American model, losing the intimacy of the old streets and village patterns. The traditional emphasis on history and letters is yielding its priority, even in France, to the mathematical and technical disciplines in which national particularity is lost from view."

The countries in question have lost something of the past and have not gained any new collective identity. The Common Market started with great expectations but they have been disappointed. Its expansion did not help. "The original Six had a

cohesion which is weaker with the Ten and will become further diluted with the Twelve."

Europe's lack of solidarity with the Americans isn't just a perverse caprice. As in Russia's hostile policies, there is a reason. America's pledge to protect Europe cannot be relied on totally. "It is natural for Europe to invest in a second line of defence — by reducing Soviet motivation to move against European states." This involves more deference to the Russians than the U.S. would like.

Which is understandable. The Americans talk of "theatre nuclear weapons." What does that mean? A limited nuclear war in the European theatre, most likely, with nuclear safety for themselves.

Yet Eban finds all the self-pity weak-kneed. A nuclear clash is unlikely; more striking is the Soviet preponderance in conventional arms. Why does Western Europe let this happen? It has a greater population than the Soviet Union, larger steel capacity, a more sophisticated industry.

Why doesn't it build a proper armed force of its own? "In the absence of a common enterprise," Eban observes, "the tone of European policy becomes querulous and negative."

MOST OF THE BOOK is devoted to a summary of international relations since the last world war, and it makes fascinating reading. Policies are not just described, they are reviewed critically by a man who was an active participant in events. Eban's discussion of Middle East conflicts is mainly concerned with the struggle between the U.S. and

the Soviet Union that lies behind these encounters. There is nothing parochial about the book. Its perspective is global.

Eban's attitude is severely practical. The public dislikes deterrence because it is unromantic. An exchange of threats — is that the best we can do? Says Eban: "Moralists might prefer a more enlightened and altruistic motive for the avoidance of nuclear war than the fear of retribution. But if no other motive exists, we might as well cherish what we have."

His conclusion: humanity must lower its sights and content itself with modest objectives. The Americans will not eliminate Russian totalitarianism; the Russians will not overthrow capitalism. Nations will continue to bicker and quarrel. Insoluble problems will drag on unresolved.

The answer is to bank down fires, prevent situations from deteriorating, hold disputes in check. Force is necessary, but force alone does not create order. Order arises out of consensus. That must be sought through "non-coercive diplomacy." "In a world of sovereign states" there is no substitute for persuasion.

The overriding objective is to prevent hostility and carnage. If that is done even by tame inglorious means, by back-room gives-and-takes and by patched-up agreements, we should be thankful for small mercies — bearing in mind what an unquashed war could mean in this day and age.

"War prevented," Eban says, "is a kind of peace, perhaps the only kind of peace that nations will ever know."

THE GRAND PLAN unveiled this weekend by Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Dulin for a half-billion dollar assault on the problems of Jewish education in the Diaspora inspires considerable scepticism at first glance. Who needs yet another expensive programme in that politically bloated bureaucracy that is only barely accountable to the Jewish people and the State of Israel?

And yet, the plan serves as a reminder that the Jewish people faces a threat to its long-term survival in the Diaspora from the pressures and enticements of assimilation and intermarriage.

The draft proposal obtained by *The Jerusalem Post* notes that 50 per cent of Jews in the West have little or no contact with organized Jewish life, and that in the U.S. no more than 40 per cent of Jewish children receive some form of Jewish education. In other countries, the situation is much worse.

When Dulin presents some of the main points of the plan this weekend to the General Assembly of Jewish Federations in the U.S., he will ask the delegates: "Will your great-grandchildren sit in such an assembly 25 or 50 years from now?"

The plan is contained in a booklet entitled *A Jewish Agency Programme for Jewish Education in the Coming Decades*, circulated under the chairman's signature. The proposal was written by Haim Zohar, a director of two Agency funds for Jewish education, Prof. Seymour Fox, of the School of Education of the Hebrew University, and Prof.

# A master plan for education

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

THE SAME is true of the Diaspora. There would be no need for such a massive attack on the problem if the Diaspora institutions were doing their job. If "Building Anew" means fostering excellence, then this implies something about what exists, and it is not very flattering.

TWO attractive slogans — "Strengthening What Exists" and "Building Anew" — chart the organizational course for the plan. Translated into the nitty-gritty of bureaucratic politics, this means that the authors of the plan are willing to commit an unspecified amount of money to pacifying the Agency and WZO officials and powerholders who might see their empire threatened.

Dulin, too, uses the "Strengthening What Exists" slogan to allay suspicions of his Diaspora audience that the Agency is plotting to spend their money on developing new programmes without consulting them.

Strengthening what exists in the Agency and WZO means, among other things, bolstering the waste, duplication, political *protektzia* and time-server mentality that thrives in these two interlinked organizations. The value of the \$50m. in Jewish education programmes run by them is still a big question mark, since little serious evaluation research has been conducted to determine what effects they have had on the thousands of Jewish youths who have taken part in them over the years.

There are many education experts who question the value of evaluation research itself as a tool for understanding what impact a programme has on its participants.

Either way, one faces a bind. Believers in the reliability of evaluation research could question the wisdom of a commitment to pour millions of dollars more into existing programmes before their effectiveness is seriously examined. Sceptics could say that it would be difficult to distinguish between the quality of "conventional" programmes already functioning and the "innovative" ones to be pushed by the grand plan.

The only sound reason for a blanket commitment to strengthen what exists seems to be political: it is necessary to forestall opposition from vested interests in the Agency-WZO that have already started grumbling about the plan.

have gone to institutions closely associated with other men who play a key role in allocating the money, namely Fox and Daniel Tropper. The Hebrew University has received \$1m. for its Centre for Jewish Education in the Diaspora. Geshur Educational Affiliates, which was founded by Tropper, received \$1.4m.

These built-in conflicts of interest — which I fully documented in *The Post* earlier this year — can be expected on a much grander scale if Dulin's new project is implemented in accordance with the present proposal.

ANOTHER POTENTIAL trouble-spot is the concentration of power this proposal would create. The money and prestige invested in the International Resource Centre would dwarf the few other sponsors of innovative work in Jewish education around the world. This field is not blessed with a pluralistic structure of foundations that could fund projects that do not please the centre's ruling powers.

Such a concentration of power would also stifle the free discussion in Jewish education that the authors of the proposal claim they want to stimulate.

When gathering material for the article on the Joint Programme, I found that anyone familiar with it refused to speak on the record. They were either connected in some way to the programme or hoped to get money from it in the future.

DULIN PROMISES his Diaspora audience that the project would be based on the principle of accountability. The Agency makes the pretence of being accountable to Diaspora Jewry by spending exorbitant sums to ship Diaspora leaders here twice a year for a Board of Governors meeting. There, they are spoon-fed with information and resolutions, vote hurriedly on a number of issues and then head for home. Only in rare instances, such as the Kotelwitz affair, have Diaspora leaders had the gumption to enforce this so-called accountability.

IT WOULD NOT be worth taking all this up were it not for the seriousness of the problem of Jewish survival and for the imaginative programmes included in the grand plan, that appear under the heading "Building Anew."

Two of these are the development of an international fellowship of Jewish educators through the centre and a comprehensive project for revitalizing the role of the Jewish family as an educational force.

The Jerusalem Fellows programme, now in its second year, provides a three-year, all-expenses-paid

study programme for promising Jewish educators from abroad, in return for a commitment to spend the next five years back in the field in the Diaspora.

Aside from the skills and knowledge acquired by each of the fellows (and gals) during their stay here, there is also a sociological pay-off.

As one fellow explained it, the programme will create over the years an "old-boy network" of Jewish educators in the Diaspora who can consult with one another and provide moral or other support for making needed changes in Jewish education in their local communities.

Two of the biggest obstacles facing Jewish education with new ideas are the mediocrity and pinch-penny mentality of most local synagogues and federations. The status and contacts conferred by the Fellows programmes together with big money from the proposed Agency project would give them the leverage needed to introduce new ideas.

Another interesting idea raised in the plan is to establish "centres of excellence" in Diaspora communities that could inspire similar programmes elsewhere. As the booklet says: "No one has ever seen what an all-inclusive model Jewish education programme looks like, because no one has ever tried one."

The plan calls for developing an integrated programme embracing

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# GREAT EXPECTATIONS

By DAVID LANDAU/Post Diplomatic Correspondent

**'We cannot ignore the Syrian threat. The pace of their armament programme is frenetic, almost irrational...'**



(Jerusalem Sun)

sent for. I don't like doing things half-baked. Even with the prime minister, when I speak in my NRP hat — I fight. I talk tough. And he understands it; he expects me to."

Another grudging compliment for Ben-Meir voiced by a *Jerusalem Post* colleague this week was that he had been two years on the job "and hasn't made a major *fashla* (slip-up)." Actually, he has been at the Foreign Ministry for 27 months — and even the crusty professionals there give him high marks for tact and intelligence on the job.

His relations with Shamir, as he himself says, have been exemplary. "It's no secret that I enjoy the work — and that I enjoy the full confidence of the minister, broad freedom of action and a warm relationship."

HAS HIS ROLE changed in the absence of Shamir?

"There is no absence," he shoots back with superb political polish. Shamir still takes all the major decisions. He spends one full day a week at the Foreign Ministry, and keeps in close touch the rest of the time through Ben-Meir, Director-General David Kimche, and political aide Yossi Ben-Aharon. But naturally, there is more now for the deputy minister to do. This week, for instance, he summoned the German ambassador in order to deliver a stern Israeli complaint over possible arms sales to Saudi Arabia, and he led the ministry team at a working session with U.S. Presidential Envoy Donald Rumsfeld.

It is thus a painful paradox — "but that's politics," says Ben-Meir philosophically — that just when he has risen in importance and influence, his position as deputy minister should have become tenuous and uncertain. The press is full of speculation regarding David Levy's imminent appointment as minister. If that happens, says Ben-Meir, "I would definitely give up the post. I think it would be unfair to saddle a new minister with a 'sitting' deputy." (Formally his resignation would be automatic, but Ben-Meir says he would quit "politically" too — that is, he would relinquish his coalitional claim to the post.) Plainly, he is hoping that this

does not happen, and that Shamir stays on as foreign minister, with himself comfortably — and confidently, after his two years' experience — ensconced in the deputy's seat.

AN EVEN MORE painful paradox for Ben-Meir is that his success at the Foreign Ministry has been in inverse proportion to his party's political fortunes.

He does not mince words but speaks openly of "our very serious crisis" and wonders whether the NRP is capable of recovery.

According to Ben-Meir, that will depend on Interior Minister Yosef Burg and his Lamiñe faction, who caused the sickness and now are preventing the cure.

The results of the recent local elections, in which the Young Guard under Zevulun Hammer and Ben-Meir appeared in break-away lists in 16 places, were a disaster for the NRP, says Ben-Meir, although, he asserts, the Young Guard candidates generally did well. Lamiñe's efforts to misrepresent the statistics (the claims of Lamiñe that the NRP actually gained ground) are pathetically misguided, says Ben-Meir, "because no one takes them seriously, and because they confuse party members as to the true gravity of our situation."

There is a paradox within-a-paradox in the Young Guard's unprecedentedly tough and bitter attacks on Lamiñe. After years of waiting — impatiently but resignedly — for nature to run its course, now, with Burg aged 74 and Ben-Natan no spring chicken either, Hammer and Ben-Meir are proposing to tear apart the sadly depleted NRP. They are openly threatening a split unless the Lamiñe-run party machine cedes some of its power.

"The Kibbutz Hadati have proposed a seven-man 'emergency leadership,' with Burg, Hammer, and five top, non-factional figures. We agreed, but Burg's reply was negative. It is completely mad for a party to stand or fall upon one man."

The Young Guard say their independent slate would draw back many of the Sephardi votes which the NRP lost in the 1981 election. They would have a half-Sephardi, half-Ashkenazi list. But Ben-Meir is evasive when asked specifically whether the Young Guard plan to reunite with Aharon Abuhazzeira's Tami.

of the necessity of saying put for the time being. "They didn't accept — rightly or wrongly — that being in the Shouf contributed directly to our national interest. But they accepted that if we were to leave the Awali line, the vacuum would quickly be filled by terrorists, and Galilee would be threatened again. If not today then tomorrow. If not Arafat — then Abu Musa's men."

As for keeping the Awali bridges open, this too is a security consideration. "It is not a matter of security versus politics. If that were the case, we wouldn't hesitate. But even in purely security terms, closing the bridges would be detrimental. The south would become a pressure-cooker."

"At the same time, we have had to become stricter in our checks. The local populace must understand it, and they do. After all, they don't want terrorism either."

THE REDEPLOYMENT was important, too, "in demonstrating to our people that we are doing everything we can to avoid war. It's vital that people see this and understand it. The central aim of its policy is to avoid war."

Angrily, impatiently, Ben-Meir brushes aside a half-question, half-remark about the launching of the Lebanon war in 1982.

"The way to avoid war," he continues, "is deterrence. Our desire for cooperation with the U.S. is in order to create a situation that will deter the Syrians from making war."

"I fully believe we can avoid war: by a wise foreign policy that will deprive Syrian aggression of international support; by a strong defence policy; and by our internal cohesion. One of the dangers is that the Syrians may be reading us wrongly. This nation will 'rise up like a lion' — every one of us — if war is forced on us."

"But we cannot ignore the Syrian threat. The pace of their armament programme is frenetic, almost irrational. And it's not just hardware stacked in crates; everything is used. There is a massive surge forward in training. When all this is linked with the increased bellicosity of their rhetoric, their repeated

commitment to achieving strategic parity, it becomes doubly disturbing."

Ben-Meir reveals that, at the Lebanese conciliation conference in Geneva last week, Abdul Khalim Kaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, crudely threatened Israel "and all who collaborate with her." Syria's seemingly limitless Soviet support adds, of course, an ominous dimension to such threats.

Are we then in a 1956-type situation?

The deputy foreign minister rejects the comparison out of hand. "Israel," he says, "is strong enough today not to have to launch a pre-emptive war. If we are attacked, we

can, with God's help, hold our own and roll back the aggressor."

MEASURED, moderate, thoughtful, cautious — this is hardly the pushy, strident, argumentative Yehuda Ben-Meir we used to know. Kachleff was his sobriquet in his earlier Knesset career. The Yiddish word means ladle; it denotes a busybody type always at the centre of things and stirring things up.

Indeed, the deputy minister was recently paid a backhanded compliment by a new cabinet minister who meets frequently with him in Knesset and coalition forums. "Jekyll and Hyde" was this minister's judgment. In cabinet (where Ben-Meir

often reports on foreign policy issues) he is the model of soft-spoken discretion, serious analysis and responsible conciseness. "Not at all how we know him in the House."

But Ben-Meir, a lecturer in psychology before he joined the government, says he has "no problem of split personality, though I say so myself. The issue is not one's personality, but one's environment, the responsibilities incumbent upon one."

He doesn't accept the *kachleff* image. "It isn't true. The point is that when I represent my party, I do so with all the vigour I can muster. That's my duty. That's what I'm

## Getting out of Lebanon

By ASHER WALLFISH/Post Knesset Correspondent

LABOUR LEADER Shimon Peres holds that Israel must not make the IDF withdrawal from Southern Lebanon conditional on Syria's military pullback from Lebanon.

Even though it was precisely this condition which underpinned the three-way agreement between Israel, Lebanon and the U.S. that came out of the Khalde negotiations, the former defence minister says that Israel must be flexible and pragmatic.

"There is no reason whatever for Israel to make its own implementation of the agreement conditional on Syrian implementation," Peres told *The Jerusalem Post* this week, during an interview in the small room that the Knesset puts at his disposal for his duties as leader of the opposition. (Officially this post is not recognized by the Knesset or the Government.)

"We have to pull the IDF out, at the time most suitable to us, and after we shall have implemented those elements of the agreement most vital to us," he says. "If need be, we shall implement them unilaterally."

Peres, who was one of the architects of the military aid arrangement between Israel and the Christian Phalange over seven years ago, had told me earlier in the week: "We told them then we wouldn't fight their battle, and we didn't expect them to fight our battles."

Peres is one of the many who emphasize that Israel would be committing a major error if it kept forces in Southern Lebanon permanently.

"To keep the IDF there for ever, as Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee chairman Eliahu Ben-Elissar urges, would make us responsible for the fate of a million Arabs in Southern Lebanon, the majority of whom are Shi'a Moslems and the rest Christian and Druse minorities," Peres says.

"Terrorist strikes against the IDF in Southern Lebanon are not a traditional reflection of Palestinian hostility. They are, for the most part, the result of our occupation. The attackers strike at our forces in the hope that the IDF will withdraw," Peres says. His inference was clear: to stay in Southern Lebanon would perpetuate a vicious circle of occupation — terrorism — headline repression.

THE LABOUR PARTY chairman stresses that Israel's underlying objective should be to ensure the security of Galilee by indirect means.

According to this principle, the strip between the border and the Zaharani River would be policed by the territorial battalion specified in the Israel-Lebanon agreement. "That means local militias of various origins under an overall command."

Peres believed that the strip to the north between the Zaharani and the Awali Rivers could be controlled by one or by several forces in various combinations — local militias; UNIFIL; a different UN force; or a multi-national force not set up by the United Nations.

Peres recalls that the agreement also entitles the IDF to patrol by sea and by air in order to detect any hostile presence, just as it envisages intelligence units to be present on land in order to provide early warning of terrorist intent.

"We would obviously feel ourselves free at all times to take selective military action inside Southern Lebanon against terrorist presence there," he adds.

The former defence minister, perhaps thinking of the thousands of IDF soldiers lining the Awali River today, said: "We must not let Galilee's security depend on fortifications. Nor can we rely on proxies alone. Our best guarantee is the option of the mobile strike if need be."

DESPITE THE recent talk in Jerusalem and in Washington about the two governments' sharing the same approach with regard to Lebanon, Peres feels that no coordinated policy yet exists.

"I don't believe in negotiations with Syria over withdrawal, even through the intermediary of the United States," Peres says. "The practical approach must be to contain Syria within its present lines in Lebanon."

"Negotiations can merely improve Syria's bargaining cards. Hence the outcome of any negotiations could only leave Syria better off and in a stronger position than it is today."

Peres holds that for far too long, the U.S. administration clung to an overly optimistic assessment of Syria's intentions. It clung to the unrealistic belief that Syria was willing to quit Lebanon.

"The Americans were going about it the wrong way. They, and we too, must pursue a policy of firmness over Lebanon, and not a policy of compromise."

Turning to the future of Lebanon as a state, Peres expresses his hope that a coalition of all communities would be the answer, and not partition or even cantonization.

"It seems to me that the Christian leaders do indeed want a national coalition embracing all elements. But they won't get that, unless they're willing to pay the price. Demographic changes have rendered the constitutional arrangements fixed over 40 years ago unworkable."

Peres calls for "realistic amendments" to the Lebanese con-

stitution as the only door to a national coalition — if that is what the Lebanese themselves want.

"The longer they procrastinate, the longer the Christians postpone giving the other communities a larger slice of power, the stronger these communities will become. The price is getting steeper all the time," Peres says.

He notes that in the 18 months since the IDF entered Lebanon, the Druse, as well as the Shi'a communities, had become perceptibly stronger.

"Obviously non-Lebanese soldiers from Israel or the U.S. or France or elsewhere can stiffen the Christians' resolve while they're on the spot. But they can't enable the Christians to wield majority power and dominate Lebanon's destiny. Foreign rifles are only a stopgap."

He warns that the only hope for a national coalition demands "courage, speed and decisiveness on the part of the Christian leadership before its position weakens still further."

PERES AGREES that Israel must walk a tightrope between the communities in Lebanon. "We must go on record that we will not let anybody harm the Christian community, while still working for coexistence, even friendship, with the Druse and the Shi'a."

As for the Druse, he recalls that the community always enjoyed a modicum of autonomy in its mountain fastnesses, and "should not enjoy any less autonomy than it did before."

"The Druse community has a unique problem, being small in numbers and dispersed through three countries in a region of repeated conflict, as well as being a tiny minority within the Arab world as a whole. We must do what we can to help them survive physically as a minority without living in needless conflict with their more powerful neighbours."

**Yadkor Service**  
Appliance developed a fault? Contact us — we'll be there. We provide an American-style service for appliances:  
**washing machines, refrigerators, stoves, dryers, dish washers, microwave ovens.**  
**YADKOR —**  
The maintenance and repair experts — all American appliances — 10 years' experience.  
Tel. 03-747803, 03-746218, 03-763663

**HOTEL Primus**  
6000 FRANKFURT/Main  
Grosse Rittersgasse 19-21,  
Tel. 06 11-62 30 20/29,  
Telex 4189600  
Ingrid and Rudi  
BODENHEIMER  
offer you a pleasant stay in  
**Frankfurt/Main**  
at reasonable rates.  
You can also hire a rental car through us.  
Shalom

**The Knitwear Boutique**  
presents  
Handcrafted Knits  
Suits and Dresses  
Tel Aviv, 102 Ben Yehuda St.  
Tel. 03-227027,  
9 a.m.-7 p.m.  
Herzliya, 11 Solodov St.  
Jerusalem, Tel. 08-54222  
9 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-7 p.m.

**WE REALLY KNOW HOW TO CELEBRATE**  
Weddings, Bar Mitzvot, parties, get-togethers... whatever the celebration we know how to make it special. And it won't cost the earth. So, if you want an occasion to remember, make it in Jerusalem at the Windmill Hotel.  
• Centrally located  
• Walking distance of the Old City  
• Glatt Kosher  
• Synagogue on the premises

**PENSIONERS**  
Pleasant social life for elderly couples and singles; full board. Rooms appointed in contemporary style; private conveniences; full air conditioning and heating. Monthly payments. Superior, kosher cuisine.  
Details:  
**Hanesicha Hotel**  
28 Gad Machnes, Netanya;  
Tel. 053-38061.

**Experience Excellence in Architecture**  
Design and renovation of homes and apartments. Expert service available in English/Hebrew (03) 706261.

**Prenatal Classes**  
CERTIFIED  
**LAMAZE INSTRUCTOR**  
Classes in the Petah Tikva area. Call 03-738111, 03-735136, and leave a message for No. 200.

Israel Britain and the Commonwealth Association  
**THE 1983 BALFOUR DAY DINNER**  
will be held on SUNDAY, December 4, 1983  
at BEIT SOKOLOV, 4 Kaplan St., Tel Aviv  
Reception 7.30 p.m. Dinner 8.15 p.m.  
Guest Speaker  
**The Rt. Hon. ROY HATTERSLEY M.P.,**  
Deputy Leader of the British Labour Party  
Response by  
**Mr. YITZHAK MODA'I, M.K.**  
Minister of Energy and Infrastructure  
Reservations with remittance to the Hon. Secretary, P.O.B. 4090, Tel Aviv 81040, or by phone to Mr. Y. Levine (03) 265244, 9.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. by Tuesday, November 29, 1983.  
Admission: Paid-up members IS 900. — Guests and others IS 1,000. —

**VARIETY CLUB OF ISRAEL**  
cordially invites you to participate in the filming of the Cannon/G.G. Israel Studios Production  
**THE AMBASSADOR**  
Starring  
♥ ROBERT MITCHUM ♥ ROCK HUDSON  
♥ ELLEN BURSTYN ♥ FABIO TESTI  
Directed by J. Lee Thompson  
**THE AMBASSADOR'S DINNER DANCE**  
November 24, 1983  
Cocktails 7:30 Dinner 8:30  
Formal Attire  
Limited Reservations Available  
\$50 per person  
(payable in Israeli Shekels)  
Ticket sales: Tel Aviv Hilton • Variety Club of Israel • Castel  
All proceeds to the Variety Club of Israel - The heart of show business that helps needy children  
**TELAVIV HILTON**



# THE JERUSALEM POST

# MA'ARIV HA'ARETZ

HALUACH HEHADASH - Classified Advertisements in cooperation with MA'ARIV HA'ARETZ HA'IR. KOL HA'IR.

All classified advertisements for Friday submitted to Haluah Hehadash head office by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication appear in this section.



## Flats

### Mortgage

Eligible for Bank Atzum for Mortgages and Development, Ltd. you have additional rights: eligibility certificate, supplementary loans, personal consultation in your home without losing time or work hours and no obligation on your part. Invite your personal consultant for mortgages and eligibility certificates. 03-297776.

### Contractors

Tzel Atumim is building in Ramat Hasharon, building area, villas. Details: 75 Sokolow, Ramat Hasharon, 43272, 470699, Sunday-Thursday.

Tzel Atumim is building in Kfar Sava, Rehov, Tel Aviv, Haifa and penthouses starting from \$67,000 inclusive, purchase conditions: \$15,000 on registration, \$50,000 mortgage, remainder in 12 payments. Details: 75 Sokolow, Ramat Hasharon, 43272, 470699, Sunday-Thursday.

Exshdar is building in Givat Hasharon, Rehov, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and penthouses starting from \$67,000 inclusive, purchase conditions: \$15,000 on registration, \$50,000 mortgage, remainder in 12 payments. Details: 75 Sokolow, Ramat Hasharon, 43272, 470699, Sunday-Thursday.

### Flats for Rent

North Tel Aviv, 2 room flat + phone, year in advance, \$425.00. Rehov, Tel Aviv, 3 bedrooms, 3rd floor, phone, 43272, 470699. To let, 3 room flat on Rehov Mapu, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Lamed, 5 rooms, luxurious + phone, unfurnished, immediate, 226470. Immediate, Kfar Sava, Rehov, Tel Aviv, Rehov, Tel Aviv, 3 rooms + phone, 03-21336.

Immediate, Ramat Hasharon, 4, well arranged, cupboards, phone, \$250. 03-297776, 03-21336.

### Furnished Flats

Dubrov, 2, pretty + phone, also for tourists, immediate, 26763.

Tomtom Lamed, 2 + dinette, phone, heating, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Arlosoroff, 3, quiet, luxurious, beautiful, phone, immediate, 25036.

North, 3, furnished, 2nd floor, central heating, no phone, 03-297776, 03-21336.

3 1/2 rooms in North, phone, year in advance, 03-297776, 03-21336.

### Furnished Rooms

Completely furnished room in flat + phone, Kfar Sava, Rehov, Tel Aviv, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Monthly rental, 2-3 rooms for office, Hahinania area, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Free service for owners of rental flats, Amia, 03-442376, 03-457259.

### Flats Wanted

Monthly rental, 2-3 rooms for office, Hahinania area, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Free service for owners of rental flats, Amia, 03-442376, 03-457259.

### Villas & Houses

Next Yair, Ltd. is building in Ramat Hasharon, beautiful localities, selection of cottages, all sizes, 03-23253, evening hours.

Herzliya Bet, border of Kfar Sava, Rehov, Tel Aviv, Haifa, with wonderful view, 350sq.m., built on 500sq.m. Core Company for Development, 289412, 289397.

Ramat Hasharon, 2nd floor, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100sq.m., Core Company for Development, 289397, 289412.

Ramat Aviv, Campaign! Sale of luxurious cottages, convenient prices! 03-23253.

Azur! Private house, renovated, 700sq.m., 03-807628.

Bargain! Rehovot! Cottage near Tel Aviv, 160,000, Tel. 051-80093.

Tiberias! Two-family, well-arranged, garden, 50,000, 067-22021, not Shabbat.

Herzliya Hazeira, cottage under construction, 90sq.m., 03-23253, 03-21336.

Herzliya Hazeira, cottage under construction, 90sq.m., 03-23253, 03-21336.

Herzliya Hazeira, cottage under construction, 90sq.m., 03-23253, 03-21336.

### Flats for Sale

Bay Yam-Jaffa border, 3/4, dinette, American kitchen, solar boiler, 03-865138, weekdays: 03-835618.

Holon center, 3 bedrooms, 3rd floor, 110, parking, heating, 03-845616.

### 4 ROOMS & MORE

Fabulous penthouse, 250sq.m., 33-30, plot, Zahal, Zorot, 335829, work.

Bargain, Mrs. Menuchem.

Bay Yam, Sheshet Nayman, 2nd floor, 110sq.m., 4th floor, 110sq.m., 03-845616.

For sale, 2nd floor, 94 Sderot, beautiful, Bay Yam, especially suitable for dental office or lawyer's office. Details: Tel. 03-21336.

### Furnished Flats

Ramat Yosef, Bay Yam, 2, furnished, phone, 03-852473, 03-473214.

### Dan Region

Petah Tikva, 4, new, double convenience, good area, 03-71630.

For religious Petah Tikva, 3, new, Rehov, Tel Aviv, 03-71630.

Rehov, Tel Aviv, 3, new, Rehov, Tel Aviv, 03-71630.

Rehov, Tel Aviv, 3, new, Rehov, Tel Aviv, 03-71630.

Rehov, Tel Aviv, 3, new, Rehov, Tel Aviv, 03-71630.

### Flat Exchanges

Wanting to buy flat in Israel in exchange for flat near Harvard College. POB 0184, Tel Aviv.

### Tel Aviv-Yaffo

Spacious one room flat, furnished, Bnei Brak border, 30,000, 763127.

### 2-2 1/2 ROOMS

Ramat Gan, 2 1/2, quiet, 100sq.m., cupboards, air-conditioning, solar boiler, kitchen, 03-789420.

### 3-3 1/2 ROOMS

Ramat Gan, 3 wonderful and spacious, dinette, 770347, not Shabbat.

Unique and spacious, heart of Ramat Gan, 3 1/2, tiled roof, parking, 2nd floor, 110sq.m., 03-789420.

Ramat Gan, 3 1/2, 3rd floor, new kitchen, double convenience, 03-789420.

Central, highest and prettiest area, 2nd floor, on pillars, 5 tenants, parking, heating, 99,500, 314802, from 10.00.

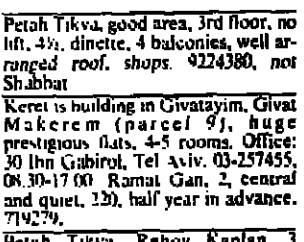
### 4 ROOMS & MORE

Petah Tikva, Jaskovsky, three last flats, 4 rooms, July 84 occupancy, only 85,000, exclusive to Anglo-Saxon, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Kiron, must be sold, 3, 1st floor, 110sq.m., 03-717781.

Petah Tikva, Jaskovsky, three last flats, 4 rooms, July 84 occupancy, only 85,000, exclusive to Anglo-Saxon, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Keret is building flats in Ramat Gan, 4, 4 1/2 rooms and penthouse, Office



## Flats

### Flats for Sale

Ramata, 3, luxurious, 110sq.m., 3rd floor, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Ramata, 3, 1st floor, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Ramata, 3, 1st floor, 03-297776, 03-21336.

### Flats for Rent

Ramata, 4, rooms, luxurious, phone, long term, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Available, monthly rental, petah in Herzliya, \$340, 03-79998, work.

Rishon LeZion, 4, luxurious, 110sq.m., 03-297776, 03-21336.

### Flats Wanted

Rishon LeZion, required, 3, phone, 03-297776, 03-21336.

03-297776, 03-21336.

### Vehicles

RENAULT 12 station, 1979, automatic, 55,000km, one owner, 03-234732, 03-21336, Saturday.

RENAULT 18, 1981, automatic, from disused, 04-33385, Saturday.

### AUDI

From diplomat, Audi 100, 1980, metallic, 40,000km, 03-491180.

### AUTOBIANCHI

Everett 1981, one owner, metallic, extras, test, 317876, 321779.

### B.M.W.

520 E. 1984, new import, central lock, air conditioner, automatic, \$48,500, 04-71342, 04-64576.

B.M.W. 1982, new metallic, 517,000, Columbia Embassy, 52 Pinkas, Tel Aviv, 6th floor, from Monday to Friday, 09.00-14.00.

3500, 1977, automatic, air conditioner, 03-824207, 03-770621, evenings, 03-91412.

### COMMERCIAL CARS

From import! Engines, gear, back axle and various spare parts for all types of trucks, Maschi Spare Parts, 03-809652, 51 Hamechela, Holon industrial area.

Ford Transit, 1972, insurance excellent, 04-91202, 04-91202.

Iranian, 1974, mechanically and externally excellent, 03-922740, 03-922741.

### FIAT

From diplomat, Fiat 127, 903, 1982, 454065, afternoons 471415.

Fiat 124, 1978, 1200, test September, superior, 91921.

Rimto 75 Super, 1982, 19,000km, Tel. 768196.

Fiat 132, 1900, 1974, automatic, good condition, 04-224053.

### FORD

Corina, 1975, automatic, station, radio-tape, 154500, Tel. 03-394162.

Brand 1300, station, 1978, automatic, good condition, 03-234732, 03-21336, Saturday.

Ford Transit, 1981, arranged for passengers, good condition, 03-829283.

### LANCIA

Lancia 1600, Beta, 1976, 15 Hamei, Givatayim, Baum.

### MERCEDES

From import! Petrol engines for Mercedes and Golf, all types, Maschi Spare Parts, 03-809652, 51 Hamechela, Holon industrial area.

360, S.A., 1979, all extras, special, 03-797335, not Shabbat.

360, S.A., 1974, unique, exchange possible, 03-763541.

1981, 1980, good condition, 4000, 03-822433, not Shabbat.

### N.S.U.

Prinz 4, 1967, mechanically well kept, 25,000, 03-246507.

Prinz, 1969, \$380, test until April, 862294.

### PEUGEOT

Van 404, 1973, box, excellent condition, overhaul, 800331.

304, automatic, 1973, 56,000km, 154500, 03-451491.

305, 1981, from driving school, good condition, 03-57840.

Peugeot 304 automatic, 1978, air conditioner, radio tape, extras, 712101, 719143, weekdays, Yossi, David.

Volkswagen from 1972, 81 engine, 417876, Betzeld, 22450, Ayalia, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Fiat 132, 1979, automatic, overhaul, 03-297776, 03-21336.

### Motorbike

Panther Motor, Strada, 125, 1983, new, 137508.

B.M.W. 500, 1981, superior condition, 03-297776, 03-21336.

For all types of motorcycles! Tyres, batteries, rain suits, Ron, 48 Jaskovsky, Ramat Gan, 03-727341, 03-825018.

### Cars for Sale

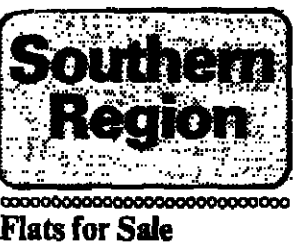
Renault 4, engine 80, 1974, second owner, 89414, 23487, Yossi, David.

Doze Dodge 1971, overhaul, test, 03-297776, 03-21336.

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Fiat 132, 1979, automatic, overhaul, 03-297776, 03-21336.



## Southern Region

### Flats for Sale

Rehovot, Yisrael Shahr, 3, solar boiler, fitted cupboards, 03-283018, evenings.

Rishon LeZion, Abrahmowitz, 3 1/2, parking, phone, solar heater, spacious, 03-988391.

Rishon LeZion, 3 1/2, Shechunat Abramowitz, 3rd floor, American kitchen, double convenience, Tel. 946290 till 20.00.

Rishon LeZion, 3 + 1/2, front, 3rd floor, no lift, spacious, west, 959315.

### 4 ROOMS & MORE

Rishon LeZion, 4, new, 115sq.m., split-level, 3 bathrooms, colored ceramics, mortgage possible, immediate occupancy, 03-881812.

Ramata, 4, rooms, luxurious, phone, long term, 03-297776, 03-21336.

Available, monthly rental, petah in Herzliya, \$340, 03-79998, work.

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B.M.W. 1982, new metallic, 517,000, Columbia Embassy, 52 Pinkas, Tel Aviv, 6th floor, from Monday to Friday, 09.00-14.00.

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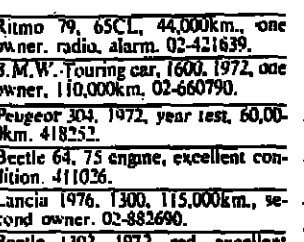
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## Personnel

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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## WILLYS JEEP

Jeep 4, long, good, 1973, excellent, 2400km, 02-543831.

## Motorbike

Bargain! Vespa Super 80 + extras + tel. 02-285331.

Gilera 50, 1978, red, excellent mechanically and externally, 712124.

Bargain! Triumph 900, 1966, after reconditioning, 01-446630.

Yamaha XT 500, 1981, one owner, very well kept, 854290.

Benelli, completely new, excellent mechanical condition, 1983, 01-89776.

Gilera 125, 1978, excellent condition, 2400km, 01-21262.

For sale: Pannik Motor, automatic, 1982, excellent, work, 02-25886.

BSA 1953, sidecar, overhaul, 8800, 864333.

Stop! Motorbikes are bought only at Dinamit, lowest prices. Purchase and sale of 2nd hand bikes, exchange with car possible. Dinamit Agencies, 11 Pines, 1421 Aviv, open Saturday evenings, 02-28004, 01-380429.

Yamaha 350 ED racer, 1983, like new, extra, 02-633382.

For sale, Pannik Replica, 1983, 2600km, 01-40020.

Renault 16, 1977, year test, good condition, 52000, Tel. 01-414466.

Fiat 130 station, 1974, well kept, excellent, 1100 engine, 02-816510.

Lorry D 500, double cab, 1964, from driver school, bargain, 02-86144, 02-73265.

Alfa Romeo, 1982, one owner, radiotape, 235511, 42829.

Peugeot 104, 1974, well kept, 107,000km, Tel. 251075, 02-24303.

Oldsmobile 88, 1983, luxurious + improvements, less, radio, 02-61288.

Chrysler Beta 1600, 1978, one owner, excellent, radiotape, 02-716869.

Renault 16, 1977, test, 159,000km, Tel. 02-720018, 02-632780, work, Yehoshua.

Peugeot 104, 5R, 1982, 23,000km, Tel. 02-63678, weekdays.

Peugeot van, 1978, after overhaul, bargain, 24770, 1st.

Audi 100, 1982, CL 1900, 34,000km, metallic, super 96047, home: 07-6464, work.

Renault 12, 1978, 1976, 54200, Tel. 01-83261, 01-076212, work.

Audi 100 LS, automatic, 1976, air conditioning, 52700, Tel. 04-92003, 04-976212, work.

Subaru 1300, 1981, one owner, 27,000km, excellent condition, 04-243402.

Subaru 1300, 1981, 34,000km, available immediately, Tel. 510184.

Subaru 1300, 1981, 34,000km, Tel. 01-83261, 01-076212, work.

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## Peugeot 304, 1972, overhaul, excellent condition, 02-662382, 02-67932.

Audi 100 GL, 1981, special, air conditioning, 02-23451.

Peugeot 104, 1973, 1600, excellent, 432029, Leach or Rami.

Alfa Romeo Giulietta 1300, 1973, radio, good condition, 02-819263.

Fiat 128, 1974, 125,000km, excellent, 15185,000, Tel. 221379, 63459.

BMW 316, end 1982, 30,000km, no. 1, 02-43678, weekdays.

Alfa Romeo, 1975, year test, good condition, 52000, Tel. 01-414466.

Fiat 130 station, 1974, well kept, excellent, 1100 engine, 02-816510.

Lorry D 500, double cab, 1964, from driver school, bargain, 02-86144, 02-73265.

Alfa Romeo, 1982, one owner, radiotape, 235511, 42829.

Peugeot 104, 1974, well kept, 107,000km, Tel. 251075, 02-24303.

Oldsmobile 88, 1983, luxurious + improvements, less, radio, 02-61288.

Chrysler Beta 1600, 1978, one owner, excellent, radiotape, 02-716869.

Renault 16, 1977, test, 159,000km, Tel. 02-720018, 02-632780, work, Yehoshua.

Peugeot 104, 5R, 1982, 23,000km, Tel. 02-63678, weekdays.

Peugeot van, 1978, after overhaul, bargain, 24770, 1st.

Audi 100, 1982, CL 1900, 34,000km, metallic, super 96047, home: 07-6464, work.

Renault 12, 1978, 1976, 54200, Tel. 01-83261, 01-076212, work.

Audi 100 LS, automatic, 1976, air conditioning, 52700, Tel. 04-92003, 04-976212, work.

Subaru 1300, 1981, one owner, 27,000km, excellent condition, 04-243402.

Subaru 1300, 1981, 34,000km, available immediately, Tel. 510184.

Subaru 1300, 1981, 34,000km, Tel. 01-83261, 01-076212, work.

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Subaru







IN THE ECONOMIC sphere, we Israelis often suffer from two ailments: the Texas syndrome and expertitis. The Texas syndrome's main symptom is the belief that our inflation, dollar gap and budget deficit are faster, bigger and deeper than in any other country or period. Expertitis is the irresistible urge to pounce on visiting scholars — even those between planes — and press them for pat solutions to our fiscal woes.

I succumbed to both, and waylaid Walt Whitman Rostow, University of Texas economics professor and former president Lyndon Johnson's national security adviser and his wife Elspeth, dean of the university's School of Public Affairs. They were on a four-month world lecture tour.

Both Rostows read and write history. Together with their global jaunt, this gave their responses a broad perspective that swept across expanses of time and space, curing my Texas syndrome and persuading me that expertitis is wisdom, not folly.

It was a few days before October's record 21.1 per cent rise in the consumer price index was announced, and I asked Walt Rostow whether Israel's three-digit inflation was exceptional.

"You have an exaggerated version of what many countries had, including the United States," he replied. "Excessive inflation, a large balance of payments deficit, sectors with outmoded industry, and no policies in place to deal with them. You cannot take more out of society than you put in. This is what the United States has been doing and what Israel has been doing. It is bound to produce not only inflation, but also an erosion of your capital stock."

What was the solution? He urged that we adopt an "incomes policy," or package deal, where government, employers and workers strike a mutually profitable agreement on wages, prices and taxes.

"To reconcile full employment with stable prices," he explained, "you need a lot of internal discipline. You can only get this internal discipline through what I call the three-legged stool approach to inflation — incomes policy, fiscal policy and monetary policy. Without that kind of discipline, I don't know of any gimmick that can solve your economic problems."

Rostow quoted Hans Seidel, Austria's finance minister, who told the U.S. Joint Economic Committee recently that the basis of an incomes policy is an agreement in society that we're all in the same boat and steering in the same direction.

"That means that in national wage negotiations, what's happening to productivity, prices, the balance of payments, all these things are highly relevant to a country's economic performance. They must be put on the table and

# Economic syndromes

By SHLOMO MAITAL/Special to The Jerusalem Post

taken into account."

As examples, he pointed to Germany and Japan, which have important annual wage negotiations that settle the structure of salaries.

"The key to the Japanese success at controlling inflation is not the so-called 'spring struggle' negotiations, but the fact that workers and management meet two or three times a year without any negotiations, to take stock. As a result, when they meet in the spring, the wage bargaining takes place within a very narrow range. The Japanese very intelligently gear part of money wages to profits, by paying bonuses twice a year."

"Inflation evokes a version of Clemencau's remark about generals and war. Inflation is too serious a matter for economists alone to solve. The solution has got to be political, social and institutional. People have got to agree on something that is inescapably true: there is no way to have a rise in real income except through a rise in productivity. Government can pretend that it is guaranteeing real income, but if the productivity performance of society doesn't yield it, all government does is guarantee inflation."

ONE OF THE key legs of Israel's shaky economic stool is American foreign aid. Congress has just approved \$2.61 billion in aid, with \$1.75 billion of this as an outright grant. Was there any reason for us to fear sharp cuts in future aid?

"I would guess not," Elspeth Rostow replied. "I wouldn't anticipate that the sum that comes to Israel is in immediate danger. However, I don't see today the strong tie between standard American liberalism and the enthusiastic support of aid that I saw 30 years ago."

"If you play American performance with regard to Israel without a 'sound track,' without the noises of the system," her husband added, "you find a quite extraordinary degree of continuity in U.S. support for Israel at critical moments. This support is a result of the convergence of two broad strands that make up American policy — ideology and sentiment, which is important but not sufficient, and common strategic interests. If you take the two together, you have a

stable foundation for the U.S.-Israel relation, from the American side."

What were his views on Israel's decision to float her exchange rate in 1977, and on last month's fracas over the "dollarization" plan?

"Many economists believed that floating exchange rates were a panacea, and would relieve nations of the discipline of balancing the dollars they earn and the dollars they spend," he said, referring to the 1973 shift in the world monetary system from fixed to floating rates. "They thought floating rates would give countries sovereignty over their domestic policies and let them engage in all kinds of nonsense without paying the price. This proved fallacious. It turns out that there is no hiding place."

As for dollarization, Rostow hedged cautiously that he had not yet heard a responsible exposition of this plan.

"But," he added, "it seems to me to belong among a whole array of formulae being discussed in the U.S. and other countries, whose aim is to try to recapture discipline in society without facing up to the task of getting people to discipline themselves. It lies among efforts to solve economic problems by some automatic gadgetry, instead of going to the people and saying simply, look, we can't have a civilized society unless we stop taking out more than we put in."

CONVERSATION shifted to politics and national security. Who did Elspeth Rostow, a keen observer of American politics, think will be elected president in 1984?

"My best guess is that it's going to be a tight election," she said. "But a surging economy plus some foreign policy successes, should they occur, would give President Reagan an edge, should he decide to run. If he does run, and runs against Walter Mondale, who is the leading Democratic candidate at the moment, it could be a tight race, but the logic appears to be that the incumbency will work for Reagan. I think that Reagan should have a better chance at holding the White House than Mr. Mondale, say, would have had dislodging him."

"However, guessing who is going to be president is very tough. Election years are fraught with difficulties for us, because many other

parts of the world may look in our direction and stir up trouble. Going back to 1816, you can find a long series of U.S. presidential elections where other countries have acted on the premise that America would be too busy at home to react." As examples, she cited the 1916 decision of the German general staff to engage in submarine warfare, and the 1979-80 Tehran hostage crisis. "I don't look forward to 1984 as a very quiet year, or a very pleasant year," she concluded.

WALT ROSTOW served for three years as national security adviser to Lyndon Johnson. What was his opinion on the recommendation of the Agranat Commission, and obliquely the Kahane Commission, as well as many Israeli experts, that Israel's prime minister should have a similar, independent adviser on intelligence and security?

"I don't know enough about Israel to make a dogmatic recommendation," he replied, "but I would say it is extraordinarily important that there be no monopoly on intelligence information in government. Intelligence should be a competitive game, like academic life. Intelligence officers can become fixated on certain views of the world. The government leader should have people around him capable of presenting to him the spectrum of views on intelligence, who holds those views and on what evidence, so that he is not handed some negotiated net judgment as the word."

"The great danger is for the leader to be trapped by some compromise consensus of his bureaucracy. An adviser can be helpful, not by putting his judgment over those of his cabinet colleagues, but by understanding all the views in government with clarity, so that he can present them with sympathy. Every leader does this in his own way." Franklin Roosevelt did it by having overlapping authority, so that he got good policy debates. Winston Churchill did it by reading. "I worked for three years in the British Air Ministry, in intelligence. Once, a paper I had drafted came back to me with a note in the margin: 'Pray, sir, on what evidence is this extraordinary statement made?' W.C. When that happens once or twice, it makes you alert."

Understandably, the Rostows were reluctant to pass judgment, during a brief visit, on the "correct economics" of Yoram Aridor. Nonetheless, Walt Rostow provided a fitting epitaph for his tombstone, by recalling H.L. Mencken's quip: "For all human problems, there is an answer which is simple, neat... and wrong."

Few economists, sadly, have read Mencken.

The writer is an economist in the Haifa Technion's Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Management.

# A different approach

By A. E. NORDEN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE FOLLOWING message, signed by the U.S. and Israel, should be sent through channels to the recuperating Hafez Assad in Damascus.

"OK, you win. You've shown that you're smarter, better informed and more brutal than we are. To the winner go the spoils — Lebanon. Or to be more exact, two-thirds of Lebanon, from the Awalli River northwards. The marines are leaving Beirut, and the IDF is getting out of Southern Lebanon, but the Awalli will be a red line across which your troops and proxies must not go."

"Furthermore, it is understood that from now on, your sway over the greater part of Lebanon means that you will be held responsible for it. This is only fair. In particular, you will be held responsible for any attack on Israel by anyone from any part of Lebanon, north or south of the Awalli. Any such attack will be considered by both the U.S. and Israel as an attack by Syrians from Syrian territory, and will be dealt with as such."

"We wish you a full recovery and

good luck in trying to digest Lebanon, and respectfully remind you not to forget the new rules of the game."

OF COURSE, if the U.S. and Israel abandoned Lebanon to Assad, it would be thought of by the prisoners of the conventional wisdom as a black eye for the West and a feather in the Syrians' cap. The West's stock would drop, that of its enemies would shoot up.

Perhaps, therefore, the West — this boils down to the U.S. — should spring a diplomatic/political offensive to go with its military redeployment. Perhaps the U.S. should couple its private message to Assad with some public declarations of a new, surprising, aggressive and credible policy, aimed not only at Syria, but at the other Arabs and, indirectly, but unmistakably, at America's only true ally in the Middle East as well.

Picture Reagan announcing that by July 4, 1984, the last marine will be out of Beirut and the last Israeli soldier out of the South Bank of the Awalli, and that if by that date Assad has not started peace talks with Israel — direct talks without preconditions — the U.S. will accept as legal and permanent Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

And to Egypt's Mubarak and Jordan's Hussein and the Palestinians of the West Bank, the candidate for another four years at the White House would say, publicly "Resume the so-called autonomy negotiations with the Israelis now without preconditions, or I'll let the Zionists do what they choose with the rest of Palestine. If you carry over where Sadat left off, I'll back you, not, forget it."

For good measure, Reagan could even threaten to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state.

Who knows what such a message to Assad, and such a series of declarations, might do to concentrate all kinds of minds, Arab and Jewish?

# Hard work that pays

By SASHA SADAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

15600 In loving memory of my sister Margot Wohlauer — H.H. Haifa.

15200 Happy Birthday to Fritz Winkler, Hannover-Israelhagen, Tel Aviv, Dr. and Mrs. A. Benes, Holon. In honour of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. David Moldavi, Philadelphia — Frieda Feller, Tel Aviv. In honour of the birthday of my grandmother, Judith Adashi — Hilda Abrahamson, Haifa. In honour of our beloved grandchild Judith Adashi's 8th birthday — Martha and Arle, Haifa. For my nephew David and Simon, Jerusalem.

15400 Zvi and Michal Rozen, Jerusalem. Irma Levy, Jerusalem.

15300 L. Weisman, Acre. Irma Benon, Jerusalem.

15250 In loving memory of my grandparents — Esther Sivan, Jerusalem, Jessica Segal, Holon. In memory of our dear husband and father Hans Gutman — Genia, Mickey and Danny, M. van der Hoop, Kiryat Ono.

15200 Monthly pocket money allowance of Nadav Street, Jerusalem.

15180 In loving memory of my late husband B. Singer — Telia Klingler, Ramat Gan. Anonymous, Jerusalem.

15150 Honoring Ahiel Stern, half past age — Lena, Haifa.

15100 In honour of the 90th birthday of our beloved Helene Pollak — Emmy Herrmann and the whole family, Jerusalem.

15125 Paul A. Remak, Novato, Ca. 50 In honour of our grandchildren Rishona, Hillel and Natan Goldblum of Ashkelon and Rebecca and Andrew Seligson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Steiner, Wynocote, Pa. In memory of my parents Clara Rosenczweig and Benjamin Edelberg — Anonymous, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Anonymous, St. Petersburg, Fl. The Porzancanski, Powell River, B.C. Canada.

536 In honour of our grandson Marshall Louis Rothstein — Dorothy and Jack Camhi, Wantagh, N.Y. Rabbi Paul M. Katz, Van Nuys, Ca.

525 Arnold and Claire Gansel, Skokie, Ill. In honour of Ralph and Carolyn Auerbach — Anonymous, Denver, Colorado. In honour of my grandchildren Nathan Menachem, Adi Yehoshua and Vered Simha Meir of French Hill, Jerusalem — Rabbi Judah Nadich, New York, N.Y. Abraham and Kate Mary Dell, North Hollywood, Ca. In memory of Rose and Morris Vogel — Anonymous, Gary, Ind. Stella Meiselfeld, New York, N.Y. In memory of our parents Morris and Rose Kirschen, Miami Beach, Fl. Ruth Fruchtman, Miami Beach, Fl. Herbert Gensel, Brooklyn, N.Y.

522 In memory of our cherished little granddaughter, Joanna — Edna and Lee Connors, Sharon, Mo.

520 Kenneth C. Judd, Silver Spring, Md. 518 Milford Popick, Brooklyn, N.Y. In honour of our mother Rose London of Kibbutz Geva and Bessie Gordenetz of Brooklyn, Mass. — Al and Betty Gordenetz, Rock Island, Ill. In memory of our beloved father and grandfather Rabbi Abraham Horvitz who made the holiday of Hanukkah an inspiration in so many — Judith Bernstein and family, Brookline, Mass. William and Tobie Weiner, Woodmere, N.Y.

515 Renee and Sol Fromer, Jericho, N.Y. 512 Yael, Uri and Aviva Cohen, Douglaston, N.Y.

510 Leah Seitzer, Wilmington, Delaware. Simone and Michael Jacobson, Tucson, Arizona. Eleanor, Kantler, Portsmouth, Va. In memory of my grandmother, Dora Kaplan — Jennifer and Joshua Freeman, Baltimore, Md.

57 Irene Kwananik, Newton, N.J. 5100 R.H. Haifa.

50800 Mrs. C. B.V., Amsterdam, Holland. D.F.R.H. Simon, Hazleton, Holland. Can.180 The Gwendolyn and Joseph Spector Fund of the Jewish Foundation of Manitoba.

Can.520 In honour of Mr. Sydney Schragar for his exemplary service to Congregation Beth Aaron, Montreal, Quebec.

Can.520 Mrs. Elizabeth Molner, Toronto, Ontario. Can.518 Rachel Kanner, Downsview, Ontario.

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£ 100.00 190.00

Sw.Kr. — 180.00

S.Fr. — 200.00

Can.\$ 268.00 318.00

Recent contributions to the Toy Fund include:

152,500 Anonymous, Givatayim.

152,000 Mita Milhofer, Tel Aviv. Ida Lifshitz, Tel Aviv. Anonymous, Jerusalem.

151,800 Andre Krakowsky, Antwerp, Belgium. 151,300 In lieu of a Hanukkah gift — Daniel Kaufman, Haifa. Pinchas Mandel, Jerusalem. P. Front, Ra'anana, Ramat Danielak, Givatayim. L.L. Rahovot.

151,260 7 times half from Oma and Opa Heijmans, Ramat Gan, for their grandchildren.

151,000 E.R. Jerusalem. In memory of my beloved Ruth, November 27 — P.H. Haifa.

Pensioner, Tel Aviv. In loving memory of my parents Sara and Ruben Gilbert of Dallas, Texas — Reba Bornstein, Tel Aviv.

Anonymous, Zahala, H.N., Rehovot. In the names of our grandchildren Jose, Ori, Elisha and Eyal and of our great-grandson Gid — N.N., Jerusalem. Alice and Moshe Factor, Kiryat Tivon. In memory of Sabba Willy — Doron and Yael Eppenstein, Tel Aviv. For Uri's birthday and doctorate, B.Y.'s Meisler and Lila Meisler in Princeton, U.S.A. — Elizabeth and Hans Vandsburgers, Haifa. Eva and Nathan Erli, Jerusalem.

## Patt: Price-gougers will be punished

By AARON SITNER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shopkeepers who overcharge for price-controlled goods will face stiff penalties, Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt announced yesterday. Patt said the latest increases in the prices of basic food staples must not be an invitation to unscrupulous merchants to hike prices indiscriminately.

In Jerusalem, the secretary of the capital's Merchants Association Abraham Birnbaum — representing hundreds of grocers — charged the ministry was out to "entrap" hardworking shopkeepers. He said inspectors are issuing summonses for minor price violations, which are not due to grocers' dishonesty but to a lack of communication between them and the ministry.

To prove his point, the secretary produced the last circular of maximum resale prices published by the ministry — dated March 1983.

"Since then," he told *The Jerusalem Post*, "the ministry had discontinued publishing these tables and instead is placing price list adverts in selected newspapers."

"Most of our hardworking grocers never get a chance to read a newspaper — even those who know to read. Chances are that they occasionally increase their prices a few agorot above the permissible limit. This is not done intentionally, but accidentally, after they figure their costs."

Menashe Ravoy, spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade, told *The Post*: "We have discontinued publishing price posters for shops because by the time we printed and distributed them, prices had risen again. That's why we now advertise in newspapers. To save money, we place only two adverts each time there is a price increase: one in a morning paper and one in an afternoon paper. We cannot afford to advertise in all newspapers."

## 700 licensed firearms said stolen each year

Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 700 pistols, hunting and air rifles, and other weapons are stolen each year from their licensed owners, Moshe Weiss, director of the Interior Ministry's licensing and inspection division, disclosed this week.

The weapons are taken from homes, shops and automobiles, and find their way to the underworld and "other hostile elements," he

said. The division, which is now mailing out renewal forms for firearm licenses, reminds holders that leaving a weapons in a parked motor vehicle is a violation of the law.

There are 170,000 licensed owners of firearms in the country. Possession of a firearm without a license can lead to a five year prison sentence, Weiss warned.

## Woman held for impersonating officer

A 28-year-old Jerusalem woman has been detained on suspicion of posing as an army officer and of passing off her sister's cheques. The woman was detained after a policeman noticed that the captain's epaulettes on her army uniform were put on the wrong way.

While he was investigating, he learned that the woman was wanted on suspicion of using her sister's cheques. The sister is in hospital.

The woman reportedly successfully used the army uniform to persuade her boyfriend to return things he had stolen from her. The suspect is cooperating with the police and is expected to be released on bail. (Lim)

## Move rabbinical courts to Justice Ministry

Post Knesset Correspondent

Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky yesterday wrote Justice Minister Moshe Nissim urging him to transfer the rabbinical court system to the aegis of Nissim's ministry. The courts now come under the control of the Religious Affairs Ministry.

Shilansky, deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Office and a veteran lawyer, wrote Nissim that the State Comptroller's findings on

mismangement in the rabbinical court were "scandalous."

State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunik noted in his last report that many rabbinical courts, including some in Jerusalem, sat without a full complement of *dayanim* (religious judges) as a matter of course. Tunik pointed out that *dayanim* who have not attended hearings have signed the court's judgement without having read a transcript of the proceedings.

## Police think lowered wages will keep away new recruits

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Despite promises yesterday from the Treasury that there will be no cuts in police recruitment budgets, senior police sources doubt whether the police can attract recruits in the coming months because of lowered wages.

The police department's top ranks — down to *patrol* (chief inspector) have been told that from next month their gross salary will be about 10 per cent less, because of cuts in various perquisites.

This week, when the salary cuts were announced, judges in the Tel Aviv Labour Court heard complaints from policemen who say that the Interior Ministry and the police

force have broken an agreement to equate their salaries with those in the Israel Defence Forces.

At yesterday's meeting at Treasury, chief police administrator Ya'acov Markovitz was promised by the Finance Ministry that there would be no cutbacks in funds for recruiting "operational personnel."

Administrative personnel, however, are not likely to be hired in the coming months, police sources said.

The freeze on civil service hiring, therefore, may not officially affect the entire police force, but combined with decreasing salaries, the force is unlikely either to grow or improve qualitatively in the coming two or three years, a police source said.

## Ata sets Sunday deadline for closure

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — If the government fails to come through with aid for Ata by Sunday, the textile company will close, and if that happens, the country's 60,000 textile workers will come out in sympathy, *The Jerusalem Post* was told yesterday.

Company secretary Emanuel Solomonov said Ata's stocks of cotton would run out before Sunday and it had still not heard from the government.

"If there is no solution forthcoming by Sunday the company will close of its own accord," Solomonov said. "Our resources have dried up and soon even the \$5 million loan we hope to get through the government will not be sufficient to get the company out of the mud."

Ata works committee chairman

Pinhas Groob said the textile workers' pledge was made during a meeting with Textile Union representatives in Tel Aviv yesterday. Groob said he received unanimous "support and sympathy" from the other representatives.

"They said they would not stand idle and watch Ata close. They promised that the 60,000 textile workers throughout the country will come out in sympathy and join Ata's 2,600 workers on the streets if our factories are closed. I just hope that such a situation will not arise," said Groob.

He said he still believes in Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt's promise that Ata will stay open. Patt promised the workers a solution to the company's financial crisis by Sunday. "We are waiting and hoping that the minister will keep his word," said Groob.

## Autopsy ordered on Abu Mussa's brother

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — A magistrate's court judge here yesterday ordered an autopsy carried out on the body of 42-year-old security prisoner Mussa Marjeyeh, who died on Wednesday while being taken to Soroka Hospital for treatment of high blood pressure.

Marjeyeh was the brother of Palestine Liberation Organization rebel faction leader Abu Mussa, and had served 12 out of 20 years of a sentence for security offences. The autopsy was ordered despite the objections of his family.

Medics at the Negev central prison said Marjeyeh first complained of feeling unwell and was taken for observation to the prison clinic. There it was established that

his blood pressure was elevated. As his condition worsened, it was decided to take him to hospital. Medics attempted to revive him on the way to hospital, but he died on the way.

But yesterday police officials asked the court to authorize an autopsy. Police said Marjeyeh had been in good health and they suspected that his death might not have been from natural causes.

Members of the dead man's family, from Silwan in East Jerusalem, asked the court to bar an autopsy, which violates Moslem law.

Judge Yehoshua Pipel ruled that an autopsy was necessary to establish the circumstances of Marjeyeh's death.

## "FORSAKE ME NOT"

156,000 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

155,000 I. Artstein, Ramat Hasharon. L. Elia, Tel Aviv.

153,000 Anonymous, Jerusalem. Elie Obermayer, Haifa. In memory of our mother Jeannette Adelman Oich — The Ruhman Family, Rehovot, Anonymous, Jerusalem.

152,500 Anonymous, Givatayim.

152,000 M. Milhofer, Tel Aviv. The Meisler, Netanya. Ida Lifshitz, Tel Aviv. Yitzhak and Hila Mintz and Ruth and Stuart Shilo, Ramat Hasharon. Rachel Shiran Israel and Miriam Shiran, Ramat Gan.

151,800 In memory of my dear father, Dr. Alexander Walk — Hanna R. Seligman, Haifa.

151,600 Haifa, plus in honour of my grandmother, Mrs. C. Krupnik, for her 85th birthday — Sharon Harris, Jerusalem.

Can. 550 In honour of Sydney Schragar exemplary service to Congregation Aroq, Montreal, Quebec.

New Progress Donations Totals

IS 78,185 28

U.S.\$ 707 5,594

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Sw.Kr. — 30

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Gr.Dr. — 80



# Focus

WITH PLO chairman Yasser Arafat badly bruised in Beirut, hard-bitten terrorists in Beirut, are reportedly voicing doubts that the PLO's path of terror and intransigence ever had a chance of success.

Even when the PLO was still entrenched in Beirut, Palestinian moderates in the West Bank were warning that the extremists were embarked on a dead-end course and called on their brethren to take the path of peace and sane compromise.

One of the most courageous and determined of these West Bank moderates is Muhammad Nasser, former head of the Hebron Village League, a 39-year-old electrical engineer from Dura village, near Hebron. He believes that the Camp David peace process must be revived immediately.

A principal activist in the village leagues, Nasser has lately complained of harassment by a hostile civil administration that spurns his outstretched hand for peace.

This may explain the widespread doubts in the territories about Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's sincerity when he called on the Palestinians there to "take up the path of peaceful negotiation in view of Arafat's latest debacle. The Palestinians also have not forgotten Shamir's original opposition to the Camp David accords.

Nevertheless, Nasser asserted in an interview before the blow-up in Tripoli that the hearts and minds of the Palestinians in the territories had already turned in the direction he and other moderates had shown.

"Most Palestinians blame the unrealistic policy of the PLO's leadership for the tragic slaughter so far of 100,000 of our brethren," he said, citing the Black September of 1970 in Jordan, the Tel al-Zatar massacre of 1976, and the continuing tragedy in Lebanon.

"Most Palestinians now deny the PLO leadership the moral right — let alone the formal right — to represent us," he said.

"WHAT ABOUT those Israelis who accept the PLO's assertion that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians?

"How dare those Israelis deny legitimacy to me or any other Palestinian moderate," Nasser replies. "While these peaceniks demand moderation from their fellow Israelis, they insult the Palestinians by assuming us capable only of blind extremism.

"Nobody ever consulted the Palestinians in the territories, or anywhere else, about the PLO — and we never chose them as our representative," he said. "The PLO was imposed on us as our sole representative by the Arab heads of state at the 1974 Rabat Conference."

He conceded that the PLO did indeed represent "a certain portion of the Palestinians."

"But how can the PLO deny us the right to disagree when it is rent by so many conflicting factions, each with a different strategy and interest and each with a different patron state?"

ACCORDING TO NASSER, most Palestinians in the territories now oppose the PLO consensus that calls for Israel's destruction, and most reject the PLO's terror tactics.

"Furthermore, most Palestinians now see negotiations with Israel and a link with Jordan as the only solution to our plight."

But Nasser also conceded that the Rabat decision prevented King Hussein from joining the peace process as the Palestinians' representative: "King Hussein cannot challenge the Rabat decision by himself," he said.

Nasser also referred scornfully to another obstacle facing Hussein — "the vain hope of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, who provide 90 per cent of Jordan's budget, that Arafat will eventually join the peace process."

# Organizing for peace

By AMNON DOTAN / Special to The Jerusalem Post



Muhammad Nasser: "We must put pressure on King Hussein."

"The Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, who suffer directly from the Israeli occupation, must take matters into their own hands," he said.

"We must organize to represent ourselves and put pressure on King Hussein to join us in entering into direct negotiations with Israel."

"Jordan must play a very important role in the peace process," he stressed.

Concerning the territories' eventual relationship with Jordan, Nasser would say only that "contact clearly must be maintained between both parts of the same people — those who live in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and those who live east of the Jordan River."

HAD NOT the large number of Jewish settlements on the West Bank already become an insuperable obstacle to a political settlement?

"We don't like these settlements, and the continuation of the Likud's policy will only harm the peace process," said Nasser.

"But we don't have to demand the prior removal of the settlements before we start talking. This problem must be included in our negotiations with Israel."

In the meantime, Nasser fears that "the continued paralysis of the peace process will lead inevitably to annexation by Israel and further tragedies."

Why did it take Nasser and the other moderates in the territories so long to broadcast their call for recognition of Israel and direct negotiations? How did the PLO come to dominate so completely the political scene in the territories?

I blame the PLO's domination squarely on the policy of [former] defence minister Moshe Dayan from 1967," replied Nasser. "Dayan's ban on open political organizing in the territories actually created a political vacuum there, which the PLO was able to fill clandestinely through the use of bribery and terror."

"In these circumstances, mayors who at first weren't associated with the PLO — such as Fahd Kawasmeh of Hebron — were unable to resist its pressure."

"Eventually, even such a pragmatist as Bethlehem's Elias Freij began to declare that the PLO was our sole representative."

BUT ALL THIS was reversed, said Nasser, when Professor Menahem Milson became head of the civil administration.

"Milson was the first Israeli to understand that no peace is possible without a Palestinian peace movement, and that the Palestinians in

the territories must be a major factor in any progress towards a political solution," said Nasser. "But Milson's successor, Tat-Aluf Shlomo Ilia, had turned the tables on the moderates, said Nasser. Early this year, he said, Ilia squashed the initiative Nasser and other young village league activists were taking to broaden their base and establish the Palestinian Democratic Movement for Peace."

"We planned to base our movement mainly on the cities, where 70 per cent of our intelligentsia live. And we also planned to bring in the Gaza Strip," said Nasser. "We submitted to Ilia our plans, as well as our platform — the National Covenant for Peace."

In contrast to the infamous PLO Covenant, his document's operative point was recognition of Israel and direct negotiations with Israel.

"Naturally, we also accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338," he added.

But Ilia responded, according to Nasser, by forbidding the founding convention that Nasser and his associates had planned for mid-February.

Nasser cited reports in the Israeli press about subsequent harassment by Ilia, and noted that his appeal was pending before the High Court against a decision by Ilia to remove him from his position as head of the Hebron Village League.

The High Court ruled this week that Nasser had, in fact, been wrongly dismissed by the civil administrator, and the court ordered the state to pay Nasser's full costs amounting to IS10,000, as Nasser had requested.

Because of a subsequent change in the law, Nasser can no longer be re-appointed to head the Hebron Village League.

After Moshe Arens became defence minister, the civil administration whittled down the village leagues to what Arens' new coordinator for the territories — Tat-Aluf Binyamin "Fuad" Ben-Eliezer — calls "their natural size."

Fuad recently told Israel Radio that the village leagues were repressed because "they had already begun to speak about the return of Judea and Samaria, and about the rights of the Palestinian people."

ON THIS point, indeed, Nasser is unequivocal: "It should be clear to all that we cannot agree to live forever under Israeli occupation."

He also completely rejected what he called "the Likud's conception of autonomy as a permanent solution, giving us rights only as individuals."

Nasser pointed out that the Camp David accords provide for

autonomy only as a five-year intermediate stage.

In criticizing what he perceives as the civil administration's mistaken policy, Nasser described a problem which he believes is not known to the Israeli public and even to Israel's political leadership.

"Most of the top Israeli officials in the West Bank — including Ilia and Fuad — do not really know Arabic, and they do not understand Arab politics."

"They cannot read the Arabic press, understand a political speech or hold a serious conversation in Arabic. And I don't believe that these military men are even capable of thinking beyond the minimal requirements for ensuring basic public order."

He regards Ilia as "a terribly insecure man, worried most of all by our links with Israelis because he fears that any Israeli-Palestinian cooperation and familiarity will lead to doubts about the wisdom and fairness of his measures."

Nasser said that Fuad and Ilia have acted to prevent contacts between the moderate Palestinian activists and Israelis from kibbutzim, cities and development towns — including even Likud MK David Magen.

FINALLY, Nasser and his followers were the only Palestinians to show up at a conference last September organized by the new Israeli Way to Peace movement after the civil administration "advised" several moderate West Bank leaders not to participate.

Nasser is encouraged by the Way to Peace movement, which also opposes both the PLO and Israeli annexation of the territories, and advocates a dialogue with its moderate Palestinian counterparts.

But Nasser clearly was disappointed by the veteran Peace Now movement: "Peace Now has played an important role in Israel, but I'm sorry to say that they have not used their strength and influence also to support the Palestinian peace movement in the territories."

"While Way to Peace activists meet often with us," he said, "no Peace Now leaders or members have initiated meetings with me or any other village leagues moderate."

"Does Peace Now believe that the intransigent terrorists of the PLO can be the only partners in the peace process?" asked Nasser. "Peace Now's disregard for the non-PLO moderates has certainly not contributed to the cause of peace."

Nasser was even more disturbed by those Israelis on the left, "who pointedly spurn our outstretched hand for peace."

"They inadvertently aid extremists on both sides to heap up additional obstacles that make the way to peace yet more difficult," he said.

But Nasser made it clear that despite the many Israelis he counts as acquaintances and friends, he does not see any solution in a purely interpersonal approach: "The problem is not our rights as individuals, but our situation as a people."

LAST WEEK, Nasser told Israel Radio that the decline of the PLO in Tripoli provides an excellent opportunity to revive the peace process, which he has proposed, but he warned that the policy of the civil administration would forestall any such effort.

"I cannot over-emphasize the need for Israeli supporters of peace to pressure the Likud government to allow us Palestinian moderates in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to organize politically and to make ourselves heard," he said.

"And we moderate Palestinians must not be prevented from cooperating with people of good will in Israel for the cause of peace and a better future for the entire region," he added.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT	BEGINS	ENDS
Jerusalem	4.02 p.m.	5.16 p.m.
Tel Aviv	4.20 p.m.	5.18 p.m.
Haifa	4.10 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Beersheba	4.18 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Eilat	4.22 p.m.	5.22 p.m.

Tora Portion: Vayishlah

YESHURUN JERUSALEM CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Friday, Mincha 4.25, Shabbat Shabbat 8. Mincha 12.45, 4.05, Maariv 5.15 HAZAN: ASHER HAINOVITZ.

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Friday, Mincha 4.25, Shabbat Shabbat 8. Mincha 12.45, 4.05, Maariv 5.10, Cantor Naphtali Herzig and the Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir, under the direction of Eli Jaffe.

WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES, Conservative, 4 Agon, Friday, Mincha 4.20, Shabbat 8.15, Maariv 5.15, Rabbi Dr. Yosef Green, HAZAN: Dov Koplan.

Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion, 13 King David St., Saturday morning service at 10 a.m. (Reform).

Italian Synagogue at Museum of Italian Art, 27 Rehov Hildel, Mincha, Fridays, 20 min. after candle lighting, Shabbat, Shabbat 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV	BEGINS	ENDS
Great Synagogue, Tel Aviv, 110 Albeny Rd.	4.02 p.m.	5.16 p.m.
Services conducted by Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Y.Y. Frankel, with Chief Cantor David Ullman, accompanied by choir, conducted by Menashe Levran. Ramban choir before Kabbalat Shabbat by Synagogue President Abraham Halzoni. Mincha 4.45, Shabbat 8.00.		

## CHRISTIAN

JERUSALEM Redeemer Church (Lutheran) Maristan Rd. Old City, Jerusalem, Sunday Worship 9.00 a.m. (Tel. 58243, 289201)

Christ Church (Anglican) opp. Citadel, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 9.30 a.m. Family service, 6.45 p.m. Evening service

Baptist Congregation 4 Narkis, West Jerusalem, Saturday service, Bible study, 9.00 a.m. Worship 10.30 a.m. Tel. 525942

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, near Railway Station, Sunday Morning service, 10 a.m.

Protestant Worship Service, Mt. Zion Fellowship, 7.30 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., Tel. 283964, Nazareth, 33 Nabulus, Sun. 10.11, Sun. Wed. 5.30

TEL AVIV Immanuel Church (Lutheran) Tel Aviv-Yafo, 15 Rehov Beer Hofman (near 17 Rehov Elia) Tel. 820654, Saturday Service 11 a.m. Service in English every Sunday at 10 a.m.

HAIFA Elia Church (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Meir Street, Saturday Service 11 a.m. Tel. 04-523581.

Be-Hosha Moslem Assembly (local Israeli), 59 Allenby Street, Saturday meeting 5 p.m. Bible Study: Wednesday 8 p.m.

OTHER CENTRES Baptist Village Congregation, 2 km. north of Petah Tikva, Saturday Service, Bible study 9.30 a.m. Worship 10.30 a.m. Tel. 052-33832.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMON CONGREGATION)

Jerusalem: 58 Nabulus Road (next to the Ambassador Hotel) Tel. 02-815284 Tel Aviv: 27 Shevet Menashe St., Herzliya, 052-70235

Gatfess: 15 Shilomo Hamelech St., Hertzliya 92260.

Worship Services each Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12

Notices are accepted for this column, appearing every Friday, at a rate of IS282 per line, including VAT. Publication every Friday over a period of a month costs IS845 per line, including VAT.

## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Mount Olives, 287480, Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315, Shu'fat, Shu'fat Road, 10108, Dar Edwada, Herod's Gate, 282058, Tel-Aviv: Sidi Dov, 3 Hauser, 42510, Yari, 69 Yehuda Halevi, 612474, Petah-Tikva: Kupa Holim Chai, Haim Ozer, 905271, Netanya: Neuf Shaked, Ezorim Commercial Centre, 52484, Haifa: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 664039, Bilal, K. Bilal, 721230.

### DENTAL

Tel Aviv: 49 Bar Kochba St., Friday: 6 p.m. to midnight; Saturday: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 03-286469.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah E.K. (pediatrics), Bikur Holim (internal, E.N.T.), Hadassah M.S. (obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Tel-Aviv: Roka (pediatrics, internal), Ichilov (surgery).

Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

SATURDAY Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Hadassah E.K. (internal), Bikur Holim (E.N.T.), Tel-Aviv: Roka (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

Haifa: Sunday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 251993, Monday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 520313, Tuesday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 220985, Wednesday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m. Tel. 520313, Thursday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 220985, Friday: 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Tel. 525993, Shabbat: 8 a.m.-10 a.m. Tel. 251993, 9 a.m.-12 p.m. 532593.

Netanya: 24 hours a day — Tel. 053-40888.

### POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

## FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.

Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa — 101, Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Ben Brak, Givatayim) — 78111.

Ashdod 2333, Ashkelon 2333, Bat Yam 585556, Beersheba 70333, Eilat 72333, Gath 2333, Holon 803334, Nahariya 923333, Nazareth 54333, Netanya 23333, Petah Tikva 92333, Rehovot 05-51333, Rishon LeZion 942333, Safed 30333, Tiberias 30111.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 03-254819, Jerusalem: 810110, and Haifa 89791.

FREE LOAN OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT Yed Sarah Organisation (24 branches throughout Israel): Head office, 49 Hanev'im, Jerusalem, Tel. (02) 24047, 244242.

"Ezer" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 60911, Tel. 253311, Haifa 538-888, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

## FLIGHTS

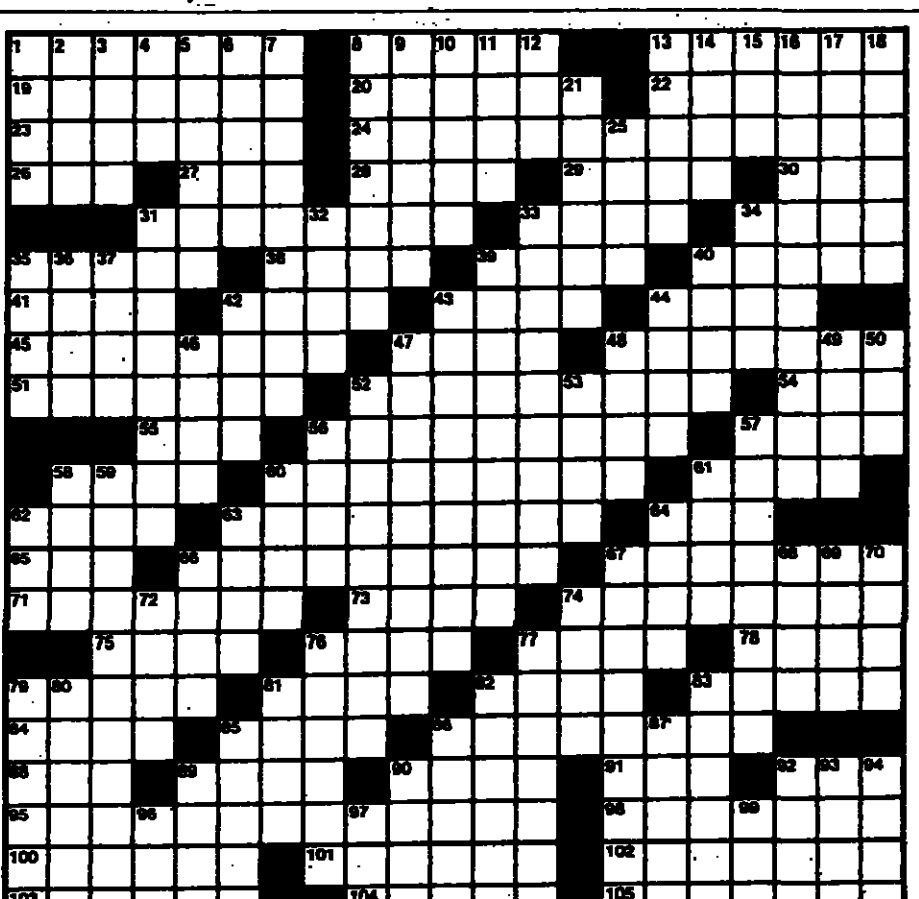
24-HOURS FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE (multi-line) ARRIVALS ONLY (TAPED MESSAGE) 03-255555 (20 lines)

## THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE CROSSWORD PUZZLE SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE NEXT FRIDAY

### X.Y.Z Paper

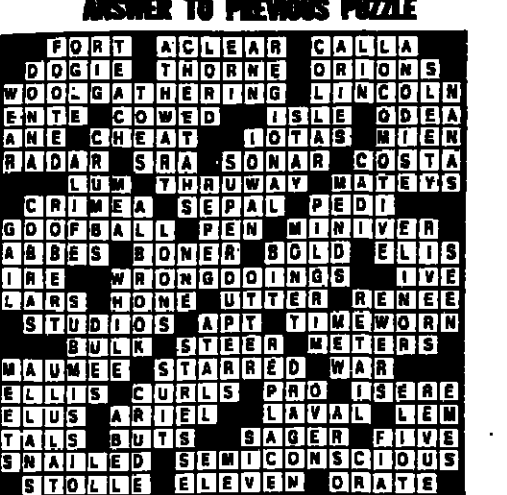
By Diana Sessions/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

- ACROSS  
1 Fortunes  
8 Words on Alice's table  
13 Squirrel or magpie  
19 Platonism subject  
20 Visionary project  
22 Dorotea's doll  
23 Upper limit  
24 Frank Morgan role  
26 Bon —  
27 Nursery item  
28 Brazilian money until 1942  
29 A son of Cronos and Rhea  
30 Taylor nickname  
31 Vibrant  
32 Pottery, e.g.  
34 Soccer's Edison  
Arantes do Nascimento  
35 Kitchen tool  
38 Dip  
39 Cicero's shorthand man  
40 Under a strain  
41 Eager  
42 "—Dee—  
43 Tree gird  
44 Albanian king: 1928-46  
45 Appoint as an assistant  
47 Color  
48 Change of residence  
51 Trout  
52 Anatomically  
53 Father of Phineas  
55 Cutting tool  
56 Cartago is here  
57 Mum's distant cousin  
58 Nimble  
59 Setup for ovensdroppers  
61 Bribe  
62 Fabric's diagonal  
63 Adopt Teutonic customs  
64 "Sketches by" —, 1856  
65 Samovar  
66 Dupe  
67 Gagged  
71 N.J. resort  
73 LA —, site of Iron Age remains  
74 Unwavering  
75 Historic Italian commune  
76 Kind of defense  
77 Snazzy  
78 Hindu grant  
79 Mind: Comb. form  
81 "Bird thou never —"  
Shelley  
82 Croaker's kin  
83 Eurasian range



- DOWN  
10 "—Giri— (Clara Bow)  
11 British royal stables  
12 Wantanabe, Olympics figure skater  
13 Dress  
14 Knight and Turner  
15 Bear: Sp.  
16 In an introspective way  
17 Markova was one  
18 Gave the bird to  
21 Champ between two  
25 Baltic island  
31 Carriers  
33 Nucha  
35 Prepare for Jack Frost  
34 Double this for a Samoan port  
35 Pops  
36 "—a Kick Out of You"  
37 Reproduce  
38 Tortoise  
40 Po's "—  
Mother"  
42 Umph; vim; wallop  
43 Met's miraculous year  
44 Sixth Greek letter

### ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



IT'S THEATRE in which objects grudgingly share the spotlight with people, and people take on the glazed intensity of objects. Lolly Dolly has a foot in each world, interrupting her imperious silence only to pass judgement on people's ghouls.

Which is to say that poet/playwright Dennis Silk is at it again, this time with a duo of plays called *Courtship and Marriage*. They open tomorrow night at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem and will also appear at the Tel Aviv Museum and the Haifa Museum.

His work in the past — *Mr. Charles' Chair* and *The Swedish Dish* — was done at Tzavta Jerusalem in English. The two current plays offer his dry, British humour translated into Hebrew by Aharon Shabtai and Ziva Caspi, respectively. Silk, who has lived in Jerusalem for about 30 years, vigorously objects to his British origins, but as Graham Cypchik would tell you, some things are beyond one's control.

Cypchik, played by Ronnie Pisker, is the suitor who turns husband only to find that he has, after all, no one to mend his socks. He is a surveyor's assistant, and his modest passion, in this comedy of measures, is directed at Gloria the seamstress (Micky Mevorach), whose intense concentration over needle and thread sends him a few inches into ecstasy.

The affair is moderated by Mama, played by Rachel Bar-Dor Tene (accent on the second syllable) who comes back from heaven for consultations in the second play, when romance has worn as thin as Graham's socks. Gloria prefers to sew for Lolly Dolly.

## PURE SILK

CURTAIN CALL / Marsha Pomerantz

THESE MACHINATIONS are directed with great precision by Fa Chu, whose background is in dance and choreography — aside from a degree in psychology, to which Lolly Dolly is probably impervious.

Chu was born on the Chinese mainland, grew up in Brazil, and studied in New York, where she married Carl Ebert, and the two came to Israel about eight years ago.

She finds modern dance here very traditional. "Both the public and the dancers," she says, then reconsider. "Poor public, it's not their fault."

"The moment people go to dance, they think you have to go to body and sweat. But you have a mind a.l.w. and even a voice."

It's the combination of elements that she prefers to work with, "not just contraction and release but an understanding of movement in all aspects." That includes people in their relationships to objects.

She has taught at the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem, but particularly likes working at Hofen, which was first set up by Moshe Caspi as a teacher-training for the Open School in Mahane Yehuda. The centre now gets only minimal help from the Education Ministry, and it works in borrowed space. Caspi has left but his followers there still attract people will-

ing to try new things, she says. "Teachers or would-be teachers." Micky Mevorach and Ronnie Pisker have worked together before, with a two-metre puppet called Adam (Man) in a performance that won a prize at the Acre Fringe Theatre Festival in 1980. Since then, Mevorach has worked in several productions at the Neve Zedek Theatre Centre in Tel Aviv (*Late Divorce*, *Five*). Pisker is finishing a B.A. in theatre at Tel Aviv University, works in the theatre archives there and gives a workshop in political theatre.

This is the first time Rachel Bar-Dor Tene has worked in stylized theatre, which she says wasn't hard to get used to though it requires "tremendous concentration." She was one of the founders of Mapam's political theatre, Batmit Am, in the early 1950s. She works in radio and TV drama and now has two film proposals.

The pre-TV set will remember her from the popular Paul Temple mystery series on radio, which, she says, used to empty the streets the way TV broadcasts of basketball games do today.

The *Courtship and Marriage* crew is completed by Gadi Beit-Halshmi, who does the lighting and the props and the necessary arguing with electricians, and happens to be Mevorach's husband.

SILK AND FA CHU have cooperated on several projects. In *Mr. Charles' Chair*, he acted the part himself. This time around he had some doubts about whether the atmosphere and style could be conveyed in Hebrew, but he seems pleased with the results.

Since his last production, his book of poems called *The Punished Land* has been published by Viking-Penguin in New York, and they have recently accepted another manuscript from him.

The Israel Museum is particularly interested in productions that deal with the "mixed arts," according to Steve Solomon, who is in charge of events there. In a span of 15 months or so, they have produced two original works and arranged the import of two other non-commercial productions.

Aside from *Courtship* etc., they did *Tzolem Tzel* by Ami and Rachel Berkman, which went to the Acre Festival in 1982. They brought over the Roy Hart Theatre last spring, and in December, Solomon warns, the *Scarlet Harlots* will make their appearance in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

He saw the Harlots, an English group, at the Festival of Fools in Copenhagen, where he happened to turn up during women's week. Their sketches, under the rubric "From Witchcraft to Psychiatry," are about women, but will appeal to men equally, he thinks. They use visual imagery extensively, and humour. "You laugh, and the pain comes a little later," he says.

Lolly Dolly would probably play dumb about a statement like that. But deep in her sawdust, she knows.

## GIVE SOLDIERS LIFTS



THE TIME the Koreans made off with the Jordan River is not the most remarkable tale Motti Kostinsky tells. After all, that happened only once and he managed to get it back. Much more astonishing is his claim that the puny stream, narrow enough normally to throw a stone across it, transforms itself every few years into a Mississippi-like torrent as much as four kilometres wide.

Kostinsky is a hydraulic engineer, not a weaver of legends. During a recent tour along the river bank in the lower Jordan Valley, he noted that the greenish stream winding gently through the canebroke was barely a metre or two deep and 30-40 metres wide.

"Its dimensions increase every winter, when the rains set in. But every few years there is major flooding. The river then can be three or four kilometres wide and eight to 10 metres deep at its centre."

Egypt no longer has to cope with the annual flooding of the Nile since the construction of the Aswan Dam, but Israel is now having to learn to deal with the Jordan's flooding as it clears prime land along the western bank in the lower valley.

Kostinsky, a deputy director of the World Zionist Organization settlement department, has been reading the literature on the Nile and the Shatt el-Arab which drains the Euphrates and Tigris and is likewise given to seasonal flooding.

Such flooding can be either a boon or a disaster. "If the water rises and recedes rapidly it causes erosion, and if the water doesn't recede for a long time it ruins the crops," says Kostinsky.

The way to turn the flooding to good use is to shape the flood-prone area into a moderate slope provided every 100 metres or so with "waterways" — drainage ditches running back to the river channel. This way, the water rises at a moderate pace and runs off at a moderate pace once the river recedes, leaving no stagnant pools.

"The advantages of this flooding is that it leaves a deposit of rich soil," notes Kostinsky. "It washes

# WATERMELON DIPLOMACY

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter



off the salt in the existing soil and it irrigates the crops."

SOME 12,000 dunams along the river between Jericho and the Beisan Valley have been reclaimed in the past two years and planted with date palms, wheat, alfalfa and other crops. Another 8,000 dunams are to be reclaimed in the next few years. In the process, tens of thousands of mines were removed by army engineers as the previous military zone was opened to agriculture.

The thick brush along the river banks, as high as two metres, sheltered lions in biblical times and fugitives in talmudic times, notes Kostinsky, who is as familiar with scriptural allusions to the Jordan as he is with its gauge readings. Although much of the brush is being cleared away in the reclamation project, patches are being left as nature reserves.

At critical bends in the river vulnerable to erosion, the bank is shored up with stone walls or plantings of tamarisk. It was during one such shoring operation near Kibbutz Ashdot Ya'acov in the Beisan Valley that the driver of an Israeli tractor, working in the shallow river and keeping to the Israeli side of the stream, was hailed by a group of Arab farmers on the other side. Would he mind, they asked, digging a bit into the river bed on their side so they could insert pipes for a water pump? He obliged, and they showed their gratitude by giving him some watermelons.

KOSTINSKY, who is a member of Kibbutz Hamadiya in the Beisan Valley, was at home one day several years ago when fellow kibbutzniks came up from the fields alongside the river to report that the irrigation pumps were dry, as was the Jordan. He descended hastily and found the river gone. As he was contemplating this wonder, he heard a distant roar of tractors on

the other side of the river. With two other kibbutzniks, he crossed the dry riverbed on Jordanian territory. Although none of them was armed, the Israelis moved towards the tractors. Suddenly they were in a clearing surrounded by slant-eyed men. Kostinsky deduced they were South Koreans engaged in an agricultural development project for the Jordanian government.

He saw that the Koreans had accumulated a large amount of sand, which they planned to use for making concrete. In order to clean the sand, they had dammed the river upstream and diverted the flow inland some 300 metres.

Kostinsky and other Israelis along the river had over the years had numerous friendly exchanges with the Jordanian farmers in the area, but no Jordanians were in sight now. Kostinsky told the Koreans to put the river back immediately. They all looked puzzled and indicated that they spoke no English. Kostinsky persisted. If they didn't destroy the dam in half an hour, he would be back with the army. The Koreans gave no sign of understanding, but by the time he returned to the river bank with Israeli soldiers, the water was flowing in its natural bed.

"Actually, the river does stop flowing by itself sometimes, when the banks collapse," he points out. "The water backs up for a while until it breaks through again. It happened about 15 years ago."

Kostinsky believes that this phenomenon explains how the Israelites crossed dryshod behind Joshua when they entered Eretz Yisrael at Gilgal. Incidentally, at today's Kibbutz Gilgal, north of Jericho, agronomists are developing new varieties of crops for the torrid riverbank area the Israelites passed on their way to the uplands.

WHEN Israeli farmers first approached the river two years ago, they were advised by Jordanian

farmers on the opposite bank as to what was likely to grow. Many of the materials being used by the Jordanians are Israeli-made, including drip irrigation pipes and plastic greenhouses. Kostinsky says he has received — and replied to — technical queries from Jordanian engineers on the other side delivered by Arabs crossing the bridges.

"Until we began farming alongside the river, they kept back about half a kilometre or a kilometre," he says. "As soon as we started, they came down quickly. They feel secure with us."

Kostinsky claims that the river is operating under a false passport in the lower Jordan Valley. "It's much more the Yarmuk than the Jordan." The latter's name derives from Yored Dan, descending from the Dan.

In 1963, Israel stopped the outflow from the Kinneret into the lower Jordan when the national water carrier began taking water from the lake. Since then, the lower Jordan has been fed from the Israeli side during the dry season with saline water siphoned from springs in and around the Kinneret, and with sewage from the Tiberias area as well as irrigation runoff. Although the Jordanians have also tapped into the Yarmuk, which joins the Jordan at Mahanayim, the Yarmuk provides most of the water flowing through the lower Jordan.

If waters can mingle, so can people, believes Kostinsky. "We've talked among ourselves about a regional development plan for the Jordan, covering agriculture and tourism, but nothing's come of it yet."

In addition to joint pumping stations and cooperation on river conservation, Jordanian farmers in the valley, says Kostinsky, would be able to ship their produce from Ashdod, some 70 kilometres across the Allenby Bridge, rather than from Akaba, over 350 kilometres away.

Such projects, he realizes, must germinate in the mud-flats of politics. Meanwhile, engineers and farmers will continue to exchange advice across the narrow waters.

## A first step for teachers

By SUSAN BELLOS / Post Education Correspondent

WHO ARE Israel's teachers? Are they much abused serious professionals, trying to do a very difficult job under almost impossible conditions? Or are they mostly rather mediocre women who picked the job not out of a sense of vocation but because it seemed to suit their plans for marriage and children?

Both of these stereotypes are probably correct.

Israeli teachers, all 75,000 of them, do a very difficult job under very difficult conditions, and they enjoy a low status in Israeli society. Unfortunately, part of the reason for this low status is that the kind of bright and dedicated people who were teaching in Israeli schools only 30 years ago just aren't there any more. For too many teachers, the job is something they work at because they couldn't or didn't want to do anything "better." And no less than 85 per cent of the teachers in our state elementary and junior high schools are women, many of whom seem to regard the job as something that fits in comfortably with family life and provides a supplementary income to that earned by the male head of the household.

The stereotypes come across in a careful reading of the Etzioni Commission's report, which was first submitted to the cabinet in December 1979. The same impression comes through if you listen to any cross-section of Israeli parents. Heavily taxed citizens they feel highly resentful of people who work shorter "office hours" than other professionals and have much longer holidays. And parents are often very angry, because teachers do not seem to provide what society expects of them: learning that does not need to be buttressed by costly private lessons, and the inculcation of moral values — which in practice means better behaviour than most children learn at home.

MOST OF these issues were dealt with in considerable depth and detail by the Etzioni Commission. Its most basic and immediate recommendation was quite simply that if the teaching profession was in any way to be rehabilitated,

teachers must be paid much better. In fact, in December 1979, the Etzioni Commission, while suggesting a re-structuring of the teachers' pay scale into a uniform 15 grades, recommended a 35 per cent wage increase, which roughly would equalize their pay with that of the engineers. This proposed increase has since been whittled down to 20 per cent, and it has taken four years to extract it from the Treasury.

The implementation of these most basic provisions held up the other Etzioni recommendations, some of which had nothing to do with salaries. In fact, according to a very senior source in the Histadrut Teachers Union almost nothing has been done about some of the pedagogic recommendations.

The Teachers Union is a strange beast, and to some extent this can also be said of the much smaller Secondary School Teachers Association. While in many ways they remain plain old labour unions with warts, they are also concerned with pedagogical standards. The warts include the fact that it is almost impossible to fire an Israeli teacher after she has served her two or three

years probationary period, and also the fact that a power in the union is an often reactionary inspector. But both the teachers unions have also been very supportive of the Etzioni recommendations, which include the proviso that grading and pay be determined by academic qualifications, position and experience and not just seniority; that only fully matriculated students be accepted into teacher training colleges; and that kindergarten teachers be taken out of their physical and professional isolation. They were also supportive of a "code of ethics" being established for teachers (as already exists for lawyers and doctors) and of the guidelines designed to help teachers deal with school violence.

In the Etzioni Commission's suggested code of behaviour, the teacher is called upon to protect her pupils from "harm or insult" by other pupils and "to make a habit of using clean language." He or she would also be required not to have "overly close relations with a pupil or a group of pupils if these relations diverge from accepted educational or moral norms."

BUT SOME of these recommendations, in November 1983, are little more than high-flown words. Perhaps teachers' salaries ever become attractive in today's recession, there is a long-term hope that better and brighter people will come back into the profession. But for the time being, teachers and teaching remains very much as they were four years ago — with both the teachers and the parents of this country feeling very hard done by.

Shaul Dor, who is in the Hebrew University's School of Education's Department of In-Service Training, is not overly upset about some of the non-implementation of the Etzioni recommendations, such as the

proposed code of ethics. Dor, who is a veteran educator and a specialist in moral education, is keenly aware of the gaps between the expectations of parents and teachers. In his view, a formal code of behaviour for teachers "won't be much use." Parents, Dor feels, should be less aggrieved about the occasional emotionally disturbed or even unpleasant disciplinarian teacher who can't be fired, than by "all those teachers who can't teach."

Parents, Dor says, are often upset "about things such as a teacher striking a child. Of course teachers shouldn't hit children, but if you introduce a formal code, what are you going to do if a teacher intervenes in a fight between two teenage boys and pins down or pushes away a bully? Is this teacher striking a child?"

Going by a rule book here will only make things worse."

One of the central problems in Israeli education, Dor says, is that secondary schools are full of pupils who don't want to learn, and teachers who don't know how to cope with difficult teenagers. They spend half their time trying to keep some sort of order in class; as a result, many pupils just don't learn enough. Parents, in Dor's view, should be suspicious of that very jolly teacher whom everybody loves, because sometimes he or she is not bothering to maintain standards. What parents should be thinking about is "what and how much, is my child learning?"

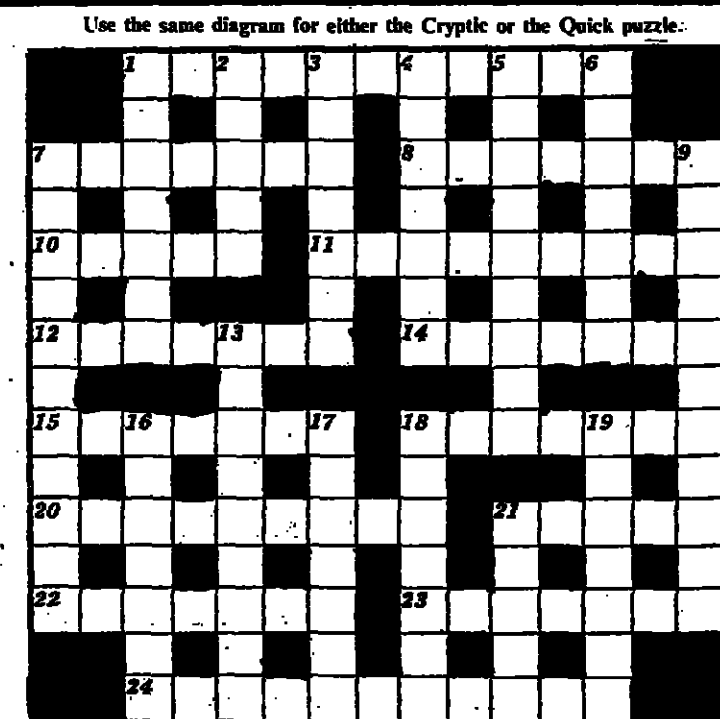
Perhaps the final long-drawn-out signing of the Etzioni Commission's recommendations by the Ministries of Education and Finance and the teachers' unions themselves, will mark the beginning of the rehabilitation of the teaching profession in Israel. But it can only be the beginning of a very long and painful road.

## TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

### Cryptic

- ACROSS
- 1 They take flowers to the scene of the crime! (5,6)
  - 7 He loved the mother and the father he killed (7)
  - 8 Examine split pins, etc (7)
  - 10 Annoyed about drinker the Navy abandoned (5)
  - 11 Give another a hurt back (9)
  - 12 Want to make a peer do this! (7)
  - 14 Does directly the opposite, as it were (7)
  - 15 Eject people making election statistics, apparently (4,5)
  - 18 Volumes of business come his way (7)
  - 20 Shortly, I am to act as a go-between. No, right away! (9)
  - 21 Relish cheek or neck nerve, too (5)
  - 22 Let others know when one does it (7)
  - 23 I.e. brain-storm of the Spanish (7)
  - 24 Client lets him take home his work, to sell it (6,5)

- DOWN
- 1 Old American communist's family? (7)
  - 2 Look for a dillardi! (5)
  - 3 Book kept back for later use (7)
  - 4 Tom's tied around a pole, taken away and left out (7)
  - 5 Gave the conductor a coat, being in a shocking state! (9)
  - 6 Using a big gun? Turn it up! (7)
  - 7 He had more desire to upset local charity chiefs! (6,5)
  - 9 Find him working on "Heart of Oak," perhaps (4,7)
  - 13 Eyes not in good condition — fever symptoms, too, by the look of it (9)
  - 16 Search for a spirit; funny sort of game (7)
  - 17 Neither here nor there, if goods are in it (7)
  - 18 Are all its citizens statesmen? (7)
  - 19 Stir out & about? That's just what he'll do (7)
  - 21 Shaking the dust from it in the kitchen! (5)



### 'Quickie'

- ACROSS
- 1 Uncultivated plants (4,7)
  - 7 Military unit (7)
  - 8 Give letter to secretary (7)
  - 10 Consumed (5)
  - 11 One's customers (9)
  - 12 Scrapes river-bottom, etc (7)
  - 14 High-pitched cry (7)
  - 15 An Oriental people (7)
  - 18 N. American mammal (7)
  - 20 A European (9)
  - 21 Injury from a bee (5)
  - 22 Studying at university (7)
  - 23 Speech (7)
  - 24 US armed forces building (3,8)

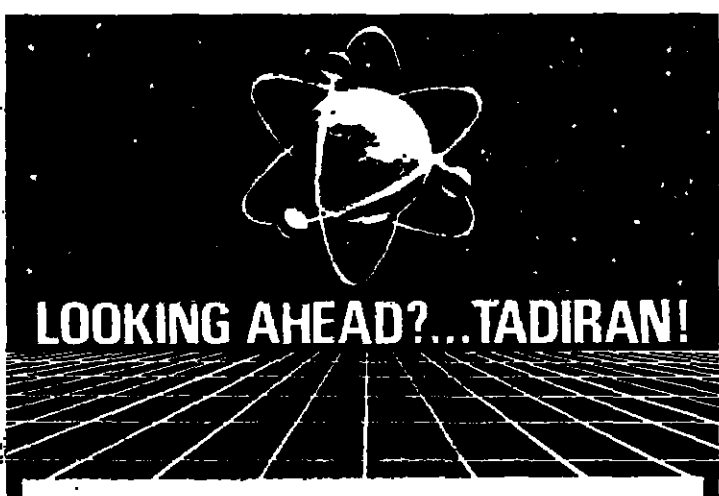
- DOWN
- 1 Make a sound with the lips (7)
  - 2 Absorb information (5)
  - 3 Sheep's coats (7)
  - 4 Makes a priest (7)
  - 5 Abnormal in manner or thought (9)
  - 6 Type of cat (7)
  - 7 The family's provider (11)
  - 9 Big-game hunter's weapon (8,3)

- 13 Unofficial information on this (9)
- 16 Lying inactive (7)
- 17 Loose stones, as on beaches (7)
- 18 Is emptied of stock (4,3)
- 19 View (7)
- 21 Colloquial language (5)

### Yesterday's Solutions

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U E L I N K S S C  
T A R T A I O T T O  
E Y T R A I L A U  
A S H T R A Y L E G A T O R  
T E R L T I F  
T A M S R L P I F  
C O L T A M A L S H I P  
K L S O L A R S Y S T E M

ACROSS: 1 Centre, 4 Prison, 7 Cautious, 9 Palm, 10 Died, 11 Green, 12 Repeat, 14 Raised, 15 Ground, 17 Tiller, 19 Tube, 20 North, 22 Step, 23 Doctorate, 24 Rector, 25 Rubbed.  
DOWN: 3 Copper, 5 Gram, 6 Extort, 8 Flow, 9 Head, 10 Bridge, 11 board, 12 Dissolute, 13 Giant, 14 Nader, 15 Gaudier, 16 Duster, 17 Zorro, 18 Reward, 21 Moot, 22 Stub.



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سلا على الأهل



## Shares fail to rebound

**TEL AVIV** — Attempts at a technical rally failed yesterday as prices moved lower. Before the session there had been some hope among professional investors that a technical rebound would materialize, following the sharp losses of the preceding two sessions. But these hopes were dashed as sellers prevailed.

Heavy losers outpaced gains by a margin of two-to-one. There were six "sellers only" situations, while five issues were established as "buyers only." However, 62 issues fell by more than five per cent, while only 29 were able to show gains of similar size.

Yesterday was the first session since October 24 which saw turnover fall below the IS1 billion mark. Of a total of IS925 million traded only IS105m, in non-banking shares.

Furthermore, the commercial bank shares which have been traded on a "computerized basis" since October 24, yesterday were included in the regular trading routine. However, a representative of the Bank of Israel was a participant and was allowed "the last word." As a result the bank shares which are part of the agreement were unchanged in price and at

### Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

these levels the turnover was below \$10m.

The continued selling of these bank shares apparently stems from the fact that the Treasury has not been able to come up with a concrete plan for the use of the bank shares as a basis for a savings scheme. Moreover, there has been no agreement allowing pensioners to convert their bank shares into a short-term savings scheme.

In the meantime investors were faced with a scenario according to which the prices of bank shares remain unchanged while their dollar value continues to decline as the shekel continues to be devalued. Investors also continue to think that the Treasury will have no choice but to speed up devaluation in keeping with inflation.

There is a growing feeling that Patam, Israeli resident foreign currency accounts will eventually be negatively affected. A number of experts predict that the Treasury will institute a two-tier system of ex-

change rates. There will be a "commercial" rate for export and import transactions along with an "investment" rate. It is feared that the "investment" rate will work to the detriment of Patam account holders.

There are precedents for such a two-tier rate. Examples which come to mind are the rates used in France and at one time in South Africa. In the case of South Africa there was a 30 per cent disparity between the "commercial" and "financial" rates.

Index-linked bonds were moderately higher. However, the 4 per cent fully-linked bonds were mixed; as fluctuations of up to three per cent were visible. Turnovers were in excess of IS814m.

In the bank and nonbanking group, First International and FIBI were unchanged. Mortgage bank issues trended moderately lower. The Tefahot ordinary and preferred shares eased by a few points. Shiloh lost 4.8 per cent, but other equities were mostly unchanged.

Insurance stocks were lower, but Phoenix 0.1, with a five per cent drop, was the heaviest loser.

Service and trade shares fluctuated sharply, but on balance the group was lower. Rapac 0.1, which recently experienced a relatively sharp run-up, was clipped for a one-session loss of 26 per cent. Kopel was ahead by 10 per cent and was joined by Cold Storage 0.1, which reflected a gain of nearly the same margin.

Selling pressures lowered prices in the land development, real estate and citrus plantation group. Eylon was a 10 per cent loser, as Lumir 1.0 was down by 7.1 per cent. Caesarea 0.5 was 5.5 per cent higher, but the 0.1 shares declined by 10.3 per cent. Rassco ordinary shares were 7.2 per cent losers.

Industrials declined moderately. The shares of Atlas, the halva manufacturer, were 10 per cent lower. Elicit was 3.1 per cent higher, but Elron managed to advance by only 0.2 per cent. Elctra and Argaman ordinary shares were both set back by 10 per cent. Dafra 1.0 was a 15 per cent loser. United Spinnery shares absorbed 10 per cent losses. Teva was also down 10 per cent. American-Israeli Paper Mills gained 6.2 per cent. Teleda was unchanged, while Taro raced ahead, by 10 per cent.

### Bank of Israel exchange rates

November 17, 1983	IS
U.S. dollar	89.8430
British sterling	132.8778
German mark	33.3592
French franc	10.9682
Dutch guilder	29.7789
Swiss franc	41.3071
Swedish krona	11.3338
Norwegian krone	12.0119
Danish krone	9.2610
Canadian dollar	12.6092
Australian dollar	82.3995
South African rand	75.4232
Belgian franc (10)	16.4232
Austrian schilling (10)	47.3980
Italian lire (100)	5.1444
Japanese yen (100)	38.1337
Jordanian dinar	239.88
Lebanese lira	17.02
Egyptian pound	81.7571

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COUNTRY	CURRENCY
USA	DOLLAR
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING
GERMANY	MARK
FRANCE	FRANC
HOLLAND	GULDEN
SWITZERLAND	FRANC
SWEDEN	KRONA
NORWAY	KRONE
DENMARK	KRONE
FINLAND	MARK
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Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Commercial Banks			
IDB p	44800	—	—
IDB r	3548	757	21.3
IDB B r	3561	1	n.e.
IDB p A	2330	259	n.e.
IDB op A	2330	259	n.e.
Union op	2640	349	n.e.
Discount A	4528	15	n.e.
Discount B	4528	15	n.e.
Discount C	4528	15	n.e.
Mizrahi p	1460	789	+5.0
Mizrahi r	1460	956	n.e.
Mizrahi op	1460	956	n.e.
Mizrahi op 1	2347	64	+2.9
Mizrahi op 2	2347	64	+2.9
Mizrahi op 3	2347	64	+2.9
Mizrahi op 4	2347	64	+2.9
Mizrahi op 5	2347	64	+2.9
Mizrahi op 6	2347	64	+2.9
Mizrahi op 7	2347	64	+2.9
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Editor and  
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Kislev 12, 5744 • Safar 12, 1404

## National unity motions

ANOTHER TESTING of the prospect for a national unity government has led to a dead-end, and with good reason.

This latest exploration was conducted at a meeting earlier this week between Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres, held at Mr. Shamir's invitation. Yesterday Mr. Peres assured Labour's leadership bureau that conditions had not changed since the bureau ruled, in September, against participation in a national unity government under the Likud. The chairman was plainly seeking to forestall widespread party criticism of his seeming readiness to even discuss the issue with the prime minister.

Mr. Shamir, for his part, is reported to be "very interested in a national unity government for the sake of the country." The premier's patriotic motives need not be impugned, but it may be suggested that he finds the idea interesting also for the sake of the bloc he leads, the Likud.

The country is in a rut. This is due to the fact that successive Likud administrations, in which Mr. Shamir has taken an active part, have done just about everything possible to ruin the country's economy. If the economy is Israel's worst enemy today, as has actually been proposed, that is because the Likud has made it so.

Likud economic policies have been the subject of sustained criticism by the Labour Alignment for the past six and a half years, and particularly during the recent two-and-a-half-year phase marked by the wild profligacy of former finance minister Yoram Aridor. The opposition kept warning, almost to the point of boredom, that the attempt to head off inflation through cheap imports would only produce irresistible inflationary pressures that could explode with hurricane fury at a later date, and that the country would eventually be facing a payments gap that might bring all economic activity to a halt.

These dire predictions were laughed off at the time, with the facile assurance that everything was on the right course in the most unemployment-free of all western countries. The cabinet, including Mr. Shamir, said amen to Mr. Aridor. It had good cause to be grateful to him: for it was his smoothly engineered facade of prosperity, now officially condemned, that won the 1981 election for the Likud, and had the people cheering for a while after that.

Now that the predictions have come true, Mr. Shamir is looking for a partner in responsibility for the old bankrupt policy. There is, however, no reason why the Alignment should take on that self-incriminating role. The opposition should, of course, do nothing to thwart Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad in his present generally commendable effort to repair the damage done by his predecessor. The Histadrut, dominated as it is by the opposition, must not throw a spanner into the works.

But the responsibility must remain where it belongs. It is not for the Alignment to bail out the culprit, the Likud.

A case could be made for a national unity government now, if besides adopting an economic programme acceptable to the Alignment, the Likud were willing also to endorse a basic foreign policy and security plank that the Alignment could live with. The test would have been its agreement to freeze all new settlement in densely populated Arab areas of Judea and Samaria. Evidently, however, this is no more in the cards now than it was in September.

In these circumstances, talk of a national unity government is mere waste of breath. If Mr. Shamir feels that his administration is unequal to the task before it, let him resign and offer the opposition a chance to take over. Or let him risk asking the people for another, perhaps firmer, mandate.

## Turkish mini-state

THE CONVERSION of the Turkish-occupied sector of Cyprus by a decision of its legislature into an independent state has been rewarded with official, though reluctant, recognition in Ankara. But the example is unlikely to be followed by any other capital around the world. The Greek Cypriot government under President Spyros Kyprianou will doubtless continue to be viewed as the only legitimate authority on the island.

In the meantime, however, the Turkish Cypriot move is bound to exacerbate tensions between Greece and Turkey, and to greatly embarrass the U.S., which seeks to maintain friendly relations with these two neighbouring countries. The move will also tend to weaken NATO's eastern flank, just at a time when this organization should be preparing to meet possible Soviet retaliation in the area for the arrival in Europe of U.S. cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles.

The one thing that can be said for the Turkish Cypriot action is that, although it came as a surprise, it should have been anticipated.

Rauf Denktaş, leader of the 120,000-strong Turkish community, had threatened for a number of months to take such a step. His reason was that the nearly decade-long discussions between representatives of the Turkish and Greek communities on the island for the creation of a federal union had become hopelessly deadlocked. While the Turks insisted on a loose federation, the Greeks wanted a system of cantons with a strong central government, in which they, as the majority, would have the upper hand.

The timing of the move, on the other hand, was not dictated by events in Cyprus but by the desire to take advantage of the brief interregnum in Ankara between the departure of the old military regime and the assumption of power by the new civilian government. The outgoing Turkish generals may well have encouraged the bid to create an accomplished fact which their civilian successors would have no choice but to endorse.

In proclaiming independence for the Turkish sector Mr. Denktaş called on the Greek community to renew talks on the setting up of a federation. He may have reckoned that, with 20,000 Turkish troops on the island, President Kyprianou would not reject the offer out of hand. But that, in fact, is what the latter has just done. In some quarters the fear has been expressed that Nicosia may now also invite the Soviets to serve as counterweight to the Turks.

That would be a most undesirable sequel to the emergence of a Turkish mini-state in northern Cyprus.

SINCE THE LAST Knesset elections, the heart of a series of crises has been the capability of the government to act, not its policy; its ability to move, not its direction.

A tell-tale symptom of the present malaise is that the government's most crucial clashes have not been with parliamentary forces, either of the opposition or of coalition partners, but rather with non-political factors in an extra-parliamentary arena.

A pre-Shamir example is last summer's doctors' strike. Here the government accepted defeat when the Israel Medical Association resorted to a classic form of civil disobedience — the hunger strike.

More than the government's wage policy in the public sector was at stake. At issue was the functioning, not the policy, of the government. The battle was not in the Knesset or in the courts. In the broadest sense, it was in the street.

Now the bankers have proven, as did the doctors before them, that the government needs them at least as much as they need the government. The combination of political and economic power, the source of the ability of Eshkol and Sapir to direct and control the economy, which was already showing signs of weakening under the last Labour finance minister, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, has all but dissolved.

## Meeting the challenges

By ALLAN E. SHAPIRO

The bank bail-out was the product of negotiation between independent centres of power.

This presents a paradox: Banking is probably the most closely regulated sector of the economy. Government, through its fiat control of interest rates, liquidity requirements, securities issues, and audit requirements, has all the formal bureaucratic control imaginable. Yet, for years it was unable to resolve the problem of the rigged market for bank shares, knowing that one day the bubble could, and probably would, burst.

IT IS TEMPTING to jump to the conclusion that someone goofed. However, while all the facts are not yet fully known, it seems more likely that, as in the case of the doctors, the formal powers of government were not a reliable measure of its

actual control.

If the government had to bargain with the banks after the bust, the decision-making process must have been even more laborious when the banks were still riding high.

As with the doctors, this was not a political contest. The parliamentary opposition was hardly more than an interested spectator. While the government printing presses cranked up for a mammoth injection of cash into a severely overheated economy, there was a general deference to the concordat between the government and the banks, a consensus of non-involvement.

As former finance minister Yoram Aridor had said many times, the government stood behind the banks. Just where the banks stood is somewhat more problematical. Taking the course of events in its

entirety, the only answer seems to be that they stood beyond the effective central direction and control of the authorized organs of government.

The government also stands behind the settlers in Judea and Samaria, while they stand, like the doctors and the banks, beyond effective governmental controls in matters they deem vital to their interests.

While the settlers have, without doubt, a distinct political thrust, here too a confrontation, if it comes, will be extra-parliamentary and is likely to involve violence. They pose a supreme challenge to government, even if it is today, for the most part, potential: the settlers challenge the state's monopoly of physical force.

THE CHALLENGE could become actual and acute if economic stress within Israel led to a breakdown of present control mechanisms. Even a mild recession is likely to be highly destabilizing in Judea and Samaria.

Severe unemployment is predictable, as West Bank Arabs are certain to be in the vanguard of the victims of a contracting economy. Rising living standards and comparative material contentment will cease to be incentives for the preservation of public order.

Out of considerations of cost, if not of conviction, the government

might opt for new political arrangements. Would the government have the ability to carry out decisions the settlers conceive as contrary to their interests?

Elections, without structural change, are unlikely to augment the capabilities of the next government for effective action. Given the existence of two major political blocs of nearly equal strength, which the recent municipal elections seem to confirm, even the optimum result of a government of a majority party, without coalition partners to be bargained with, will not guarantee a government with an ability to deal with the challenges that are in the offing.

Under conditions of economic dislocation, these challenges can best be met by a grand coalition of the two major parties, producing a countervailing power to the non-political forces challenging the ability of any government in Israel to govern. This is the parliamentary solution to problems of a non-parliamentary order. It is preferable to answers of a Gaullist variety, as it is democratic and reversible, which strong-man rule rarely is.

Given the instinct for survival of any incumbent government, it is likely that a grand coalition can come about only after new elections. If so, the sooner the better.

The writer is a political scientist.

## READERS' LETTERS

## SUBMISSION TO EVIL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — A year and a half ago, Great Britain decided to prove that her sovereignty over the Falkland Islands could not be encroached upon. Now America has invaded the island of Grenada to demonstrate that she will not tolerate threats to her security interests. Meanwhile, over the last years, large weapons caches and a significant force of armed Cubans on Grenada: yet they thought little of the huge armaments which the Israelis discovered stockpiled throughout Lebanon last year, and only when 230 of their own men are killed, do they awake to the horror of the terrorism Israel has been battling for nearly 40 years.

Only when we resist evil will evil retreat. Since the Second World War, wherever the "Free World" has retreated, enslavement has resulted. Yet how much care have we had in the West for the multitudes of enslaved and tortured people of whom we have learned, and all the massacres that have taken place? In spite of all the international organizations, very little effort seems to have been exerted to actively combat the evil in this world. It seems that the West is willing to show her determination only when its islands are endangered, or when its personal interests are at stake.

When there is finally some action by the West, it is not a sad revelation of the selfishness and decadence of the West that, rather than decrying the fact that we have done too little to save men and women from massacre and enslavement, the little we do is criticized as being too much? Do we need another world war to prove the correctness of people like Solzhenitsyn and others who have warned us again and again to wake up? Is it only when the fire starts burning us that we will be prepared to cry out? JAN WILLEM VAN DER HOEVEN Jerusalem.

airliner with 269 innocent people on board.

Margaret Thatcher was willing to fight for the Falklands, and is not willing to give an inch to I.R.A. terrorism; yet she has been critical of Israel which is fighting for its life against similar forces of terrorism. The Americans recently were shocked to find large weapons caches and a significant force of armed Cubans on Grenada: yet they thought little of the huge armaments which the Israelis discovered stockpiled throughout Lebanon last year, and only when 230 of their own men are killed, do they awake to the horror of the terrorism Israel has been battling for nearly 40 years.

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## CHILDBIRTH EDUCATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The article by Barbara Amouyal in Today on October 30 on pre-natal instruction was very interesting, and it is good to know that a public institution is recognizing these needs.

However, no couple in Israel, whatever their language, need "stumble down a rough and rocky road" to find the appropriate framework to prepare them for a positive birth experience. For the past three years, the Israel Childbirth Education Centre has provided resource information and a network of ante-natal teachers, breastfeeding counsellors and post-natal support groups throughout the country.

Information on this and hospital conditions in areas serving the entire country from Ramat Hagolan to the Arava can be obtained from the centre's administrative office, POB 3731, Haifa.

WENDY BLUMFIELD  
President,  
Israel Childbirth Education Centre  
Haifa.

## ENOSH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — We have just attended a very special conference at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and wish to extend congratulations to Enosh on the splendid International Symposium on the Future of the Mentally Ill in Society.

Those of us who attended were very much rewarded by the opportunity to come together and study and share with each other. Mental illness is a universal burden that mankind has suffered since the beginning of history. It is fitting that Enosh brought many of us together from far away to work toward finding better answers.

MARILYN K. ROSENSON  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

## THE PLIGHT OF THE FALASHAS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — My congratulations to The Jerusalem Post and to Judy Siegel for publishing the article on Falashas being obstructed in their aliyah and settlement (October 19).

If you had asked me in the late 60's who the Falashas were, I would have pleaded ignorance. I then saw a television programme and read about the Falashas and came to become acquainted with their plight. What moved me most was another documentary TV programme in which the Falashas themselves said they thought that they were the last Jews left in the world and that they had carried on the very same traditions I have in North America and Israel. I found this inspiring, for here was a group of people who knew that they were Jewish and determined to carry on what has been passed on from one generation to the next and kept alive the very spirit one comes to expect from Israel.

How paradoxical then is the treatment that they have received from the hands of their "brothers." One wonders what motivates such behaviour towards a group of people who have done as much as any

other Jewish group to keep alive that which is so precious about our heritage as a religion and as a nation — a nation that is to be the light unto other nations and that, unlike any other, has experienced persecution merely because of its personal beliefs.

Why are the Falashas the recipients of such animosity and reluctance to acceptance as Jews? How can we plead our case for justice for the Jewish national homeland from the rest of the world when we ourselves cannot demonstrate that very justice we ourselves cry out for?

I hope others share my outrage and that some action will be taken because this situation cannot be allowed to go on unanswered and unresolved. That is why I offered my congratulations to The Post and to Judy Siegel. By bringing the plight of the Falashas in Israel to the public, there is hope that some meaningful action will be undertaken to resolve the situation in Israel, and I sincerely hope the plight of the Falashas in Ethiopia will also then be addressed in a like manner. PAUL J. ACEMAN Vancouver, Canada.

## TERMINOLOGY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Occasionally you use the term "Aryan" in your stories. This term was invented by the Nazi ideologues in the specific meaning in which you use it. You never use the term with quotation marks in your stories. By not doing that, you invest it with a legitimacy that it doesn't have and certainly doesn't deserve.

GERARDO JOFFE  
San Francisco.

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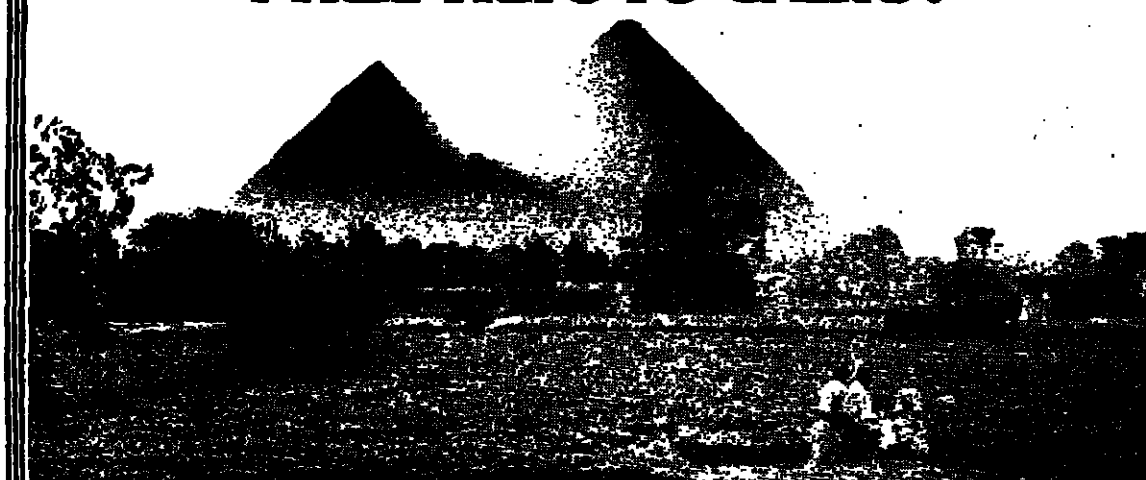
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